MILWAUKEE DAILY SENTINEL.

VOLUME XI--NEW SERIES. MILWAUKEE, TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 6, 1855. WHOLE NUMBER 5018.

Milwaukee Daily Sentinel.

RUFUS KING & CO.,

AT THE OFFICE,

No. 203 & 207 EAST WATER STREET,

CORNER OF WISCONSIN STREET,

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE SECOND, THIRD, AND FOURTH STORIES OF J. I. CASE'S NEW BRICK BLOCK.

TERMS: PRICE AFTER JULY 1, 1854.

THE DAILY SENTINEL will be left at the door of City Subscribers every morning, (Sundays excepted,) at

THREE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per year, IN ADVANCE, AND THE PAPER WILL BE DISCONTINUED FOR WHICH IT IS PAID, AT THE EXPIRATION OF THAT TIME.

THE WEEKLY SENTINEL is published every Tuesday morning, at TWO DOLLARS a year, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE, and no paper will be sent out of the State unless PAID FOR.

Rates of Advertising from and after June 1st.

	1 Square.	2 Squares.	3 Squares.	4 Squares.
1 week,	$1 00	$1 50	$2 00	$2 50
2 weeks,	1 50	2 00	2 50	3 00
3 "	2 00	2 50	3 00	3 50
1 month,	2 50	3 00	3 50	4 00
2 months,	3 50	4 00	4 50	5 00
3 "	4 50	5 00	5 50	6 00
4 "	5 50	6 00	6 50	7 00
5 "	6 50	7 00	7 50	8 00
6 "	7 50	8 00	8 50	9 00
1 year,	10 00	12 00	14 00	16 00

Each additional square, 2 00

Ten lines or less to make a square.

Business Advertising 3 cents per square for the space not to exceed one square, with changes.

Professional Notices, not exceeding one square, $10 per year.

Auction Notices, not exceeding one square, $10.

Auction Notices of Real Estate, not exceeding one square, $20.

Auction Notices of Charitable Institutions, Fire Companies, Military Companies, Public Meetings, will be charged half the Regular rates.

Auction and Commission Advertisements to be paid for in advance.

Yearly Advertising is limited to their business, and all advertisements for the benefit of individuals, as well as all Legal Advertisements and Auction sales sent in by them, must be paid for as transient matter.

Notices to be inserted in the Local Columns, and charged accordingly.

Postmasters are authorized to receive Subscriptions and forward the same without charge for their publication.

RUFUS KING & CO,
S. M. BOOTH,
WM. E. CRAMER,
Publishers.

Milwaukee, January 1, 1855.

BUSINESS CARDS.

E. FOOTE,

Attorney at Law, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Office in Sentinel Building, over the Post Office.

JOHN McCULLOUGH,

NOTARY PUBLIC AND CONVEYANCER,

At the office of the Milwaukee Gas Co., corner of East Water and Wells Streets. oct24 ly

DRUGS.

W. L. HOPKINS & CO.,

Dealers in Window Glass, Milwaukee, Wholesale and Retail. Importers of Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, &c. Also, Patent Medicines sold by agents of goods pertaining to the Drug business. All orders from the Country promptly attended to, and carefully packed. W. L. HOPKINS. A. BRYANT.

DIGHTON CORSON,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery, Janesville, Rock County, Wisconsin. Will practice in the Courts of Rock, Walworth, Jefferson, Dane, Green and Grant Counties. jy19-d3m

STEWART & BLOODGOOD,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, and Solicitors in Chancery, No. 171 East Water Street, Albany. Will attend to business in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, and in the Court of Appeals. jy11 FRANCIS BLOODGOOD.

MASTELL & BUTRICK,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, Robinson's Block, East Water St. Milwaukee. E. L. BUTRICK.

WISCONSIN LAND AGENCY.

Established at Southport, Wisconsin, Established in 1836 for the purpose of attending to the Purchase and Sale of Real Estate, Payment of Taxes, Negotiation of Loans, &c. Also, Locating Claims in the Pinery, Land Warrants and Scrip bought and sold. Taxes paid, and City Orders bought and sold.

Reference may be had to the Banking Houses in Milwaukee, for their interest to examine some of the titles to valuable unimproved lands, located expressly for speculating purposes. These lands (about 90,000 acres) are situated in the counties of Racine, Kenosha, Walworth, Rock, Milwaukee, and Jefferson, and may be had at low prices. Some of the very best will be granted to persons for locating and selling them. Office in Osborn's Brick Block, Racine street. apl6-1y GEO. G. COLE.

A. W. PAINE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, - - - Fond du Lac, Wis.

Has an abstract of all the recorded land titles in the county, and will attend carefully and promptly to all business entrusted to his care in the Land office, Court of Chancery, and Circuit Court, and will purchase, locate and sell lands and lots in the county. Attends to the collection of claims. apl6-dly

AUSTIN & LEWIS,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law. Mr. Lewis having purchased of the interest of E. Ferry Dunn in the Abstract formerly in the name of Dunn, the new Firm will have the most complete Abstract of all lands and Lots in this county. Office in Public Square, MILTON, WIS. ALLEN P. LEWIS. feb22

CARPENTER, KEYES & KEYES,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, Madison, Wisconsin. A. D. CARPENTER, LUCIUS H. KEYES, E. W. KEYES. aug9

CHARLES L. MICHAELS,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Lacrosse, Marquette Co. Wis. myl1-1yr

GAY, NEWHALL, & SPANGENBERG,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law and Solicitors in Chancery, Office in Kneeland's Block, No. 317 East Water Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

A. M. GAY, BENJAMIN NEWHALL, EMERSON SPANGENBERG. myl1-1yr

H. V. & H. WATKINS,

Attorneys, Counsellors and Solicitors, to be found in Milwaukee, and occasionally in Madison, personally and exclusively the latter part of each week. Office of H. Orton, Esq., Wisconsin Street, Madison. apr26-d1yr

WM. HENRY WRIGHT,

Attorney, Solicitor and Counsellor, 171 E. East Water Street. jan16

WELLS & BRIGHAM,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

MILWAUKEE, - - - - - - - WISCONSIN.

Office in "Sentinel" Building, over the O'Reilly Telegraph Office.

CHAS. E. WELLS, JEROME R. BRIGHAM. n29

H. A. J. UPHAM,

Attorney, Solicitor and Counsellor, Office in the Law Rooms, Milwaukee. nov6-dly

NICHOLSON & VAN DYKE,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Office 2d Floor Sentinel Building, corner of Wisconsin and East Water streets. JOHN B. VAN DYKE

MOORHEAD & TENNEY,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law. Office removed to First door South of the Bank, nearly opposite the Bank.

BROWN & GORDON,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Office in Wells Building, over the Post Office. apr15

J. H. HAVEN & J. C. HAVEN,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, and Commissioners of Deeds for Iowa, Kentucky and other Western States, will attend to all business entrusted to their care promptly and faithfully. Office No. 1 Wall Street, New York. apr26-d

WATKINS & STARR,

Attorneys, Solicitors and Counsellors. Office, Wisconsin Street, Madison, Wis.

CHAS. H. WATKINS, JOSHUA STARR. jy14-6m

H. WYMAN,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law—Office over Store of Bowman & Brother.

MITCHELL & HESELTON,

Bankers and Exchange Brokers, 134 E. 3 Block, East Water street, 3 doors e.

ALBERT G. ECKHARDT,

Eagle Stove Foundry, West Water Street, Milwaukee.

JOHN COLGATE,

DEALER IN

SHELF HARDWARE,

IRON, STEEL, NAILS,

MECHANICS' TOOLS, &c., &c.,

No. 211 EAST WATER STREET,

Milwaukee, Wisconsin. my14

THOMPSON & BAILEY,

HAT, CAP AND FUR MANUFACTURERS,

MUFFS, BUFFS AND ROBES, CLOTHING,

Gum Coats, Umbrellas, Silk Handkerchiefs and Cravats.

Hats made to order or short notice.

Cash paid for Furs and Skins.

No. 2 Spencer House, Milwaukee

JOHN Plankinton & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

SOAP AND CANDLES,

Are constantly in store and for sale at the FOURTH WARD, near the M. & M. R. R. Depot,

The highest price paid for Tallow and Soap Grease.

All orders left at the Store will receive prompt attention. apr26-d3m

SAMUEL J. HOLLEY,

PRODUCE COMMISSION AND

shipping Merchant,

Dealer in Wheat, Corn, Rye, Oats and Barley

Refers to Messrs. Ogden, Farlin & Co., Chicago, Ill.

OSWEGO, N. Y.

Cigars and Tobacco.

M. STRAUSS,

Manufacturer of all kinds of

CIGARS AND TOBACCO,

Has for sale a large stock, constantly full and complete assortment, made by himself, which he will sell cheap for cash, or approved paper, at the Factory, No. 276 East Water Street, Milwaukee.

BUSINESS CARDS.

VOLNEY FRENCH,

Attorney and Counsellor,

LATE OF KENOSHA, WIS.,

WILL VISIT MOST OF THE COUNTIES OF Rock River during the year 1855. Any professional or other business left at the SENTINEL OFFICE, Milwaukee, or with H. F. SCHOFF, Esq., Attorney and Lingot-t, Kenosha, will be promptly attended to. jan23 tf

F. C. MUSSIN,

Engraver in Metals and Wood, No. 8 Wisconsin-st., corner of Water, opposite Sage Office. Executes Official Seals, Notarial Seals, Seal Stamps for Societies, etc. Also Stencils and Brands, and every other work in his line. Milwaukee, Feb. 21, 1853.

The Wisconsin Leather Co.,

HAVE REMOVED FROM THE

OLD STAND OF ALLIS & ALLEN, TO THEIR

NEW FOUR STORY

BRICK STORE,

NO. 80, EAST WATER STREET,

SECOND BLOCK BELOW THE U. S. HOTEL.

Milwaukee, Jan. 1st, 1853 jan9-dtf

UPMANN & LORENZEN,

Real Estate and Money Brokers,

Office, Prentiss Block, Milwaukee.

aug20d6mo

HAVEN POWERS,

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

Birchard's Block, Cor. Spring and West Water-Sts

Office hours—8 to 12 and 2 to 5 t-2.

COURT DAYS—TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS. sep6 1yr

CITY LEATHER STORE

AND

TANNERY.

G. PFISTER & CO.,

No. 149 EAST WATER STREET,

In the Store formerly occupied by Allis & Allen.

Have constantly on hand a superior article of

SOLE, SPLITS, HARNESS, SKIRTING AND COLLAR LEATHER.

All of their own manufacture. Also a good assortment of Eastern

Slaughter Leather, French and Philadelphia Calf Skins,

And a variety of

SHEEPSKINS & FINDINGS.

The highest price in Cash, paid for Hides, Calf and Sheep Skins, and Wool, at their Store, and at the CITY TANNERY, on the Menomonee River, Walker's Point. Apr15

MAHLER & WENDT,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN

WINES, BRANDIES, LIQUORS,

AND CIGARS,

NO. 88, EAST WATER STREET,

MILWAUKEE, - - - - - - WISCONSIN.

AGENTS for the sale of Longworths, Zimmermann's dry and sparkling Catawba Wines.

M. & W. will also take orders for the importation of Wines, Liquors, etc., from all parts of Europe, to be delivered to the purchaser under Custom House Bond.

A superior brand of RECTIFIED WHISKEY constantly on hand.

EXCHANGE on Germany bought and sold. sep1

Groceries & Provisions.

MORSE'S

Cheap Cash Store,

Corner West Water and Spring Sts., Milwaukee.

DEALERS IN

Flour, Pork, Fish, Salt, Sugars, TEAS, COFFEES,

And Groceries and Provisions of all kinds. Cash paid for all kinds of Country Produce. jan2-1yr

WISCONSIN

TRUNK MANUFACTORY,

131 EAST WATER STREET, 131

MILWAUKEE, - - - WISCONSIN.

AND

PREMIUM TRUNK STORE,

23 *Clark Street, Chicago,*

HAVING RECEIVED THE SILVER MEDAL AT THE ILLINOIS STATE FAIR.

W. & G. WRIGHT have a general assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Travelling Trunks, of all prices, constantly on hand, consisting of Sole Leather Trunks and Valises, Ladies' Hide Trunks, Hand Frame Trunks, Packing Trunks, Carpet Bags, &c., which will be sold as low as at any other establishment west of New York, at Wholesale and Retail. feb25d

EDWIN D. BAKER & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Wines, Liquors, Cigars, &c.

ALSO—Rectifiers of a SUPERIOR ARTICLE of

WHISKEY,

79 EAST WATER STREET,

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

WHISKEY by the single or hundred barrels constantly on hand. EDWIN D. BAKER,

dec2 P. RAY ISHAM.

BROWN'S

DAGUERREIAN GALLERY.

MARTIN'S BLOCK,

201 East Water St.,

MILWAUKEE.

ESTABLISHED IN 1847.

Fine Pictures taken—Gold Lockets for sale Operators furnished with stocks of all kinds.

ENGRAVING.

N. B. WILCOX,

DESIGNER AND ENGRAVER,

Portraits, Buildings, Views, Bill-Heads, Business Cards, Seals, Book Illustrations, Ornamental Designs, &c.,

ENGRAVED IN THE BEST STYLE.

Drawings Taken of Machinery on Patents.

Juneau Block, Third Floor, 214 East Water Street, oct31-1f

NEW STORE! NEW GOODS!!

VICTOR SCHUETTE'S

Grocery and Provision Store,

MARKET SQUARE,

Corner of Nunnemacher's Brick Block.

MY FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY are hereby notified that I have just opened, at the Corner Store of Nunnemacher's Brick Block, on Market Square, in the First Ward, a

GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE.

My Goods are all New and Fresh, and having bought them, and always buying them cheap, for cash, it is my intention to sell them at all times as *Cheap, if not Cheaper than my Competitors*, and I hereby respectfully invite the public to call and convince themselves of this fact personally.

COUNTRY PRODUCE of every kind always bought for Cash or in Trade, at the current Market Prices. 1y17 VICTOR SCHUETTE.

LAGER BEER HALL!

Charles Best & Co.

THE subscribers respectfully announce to their friends and the Public generally, that they have bought the store formerly occupied by John Hickey, two doors south of Mahler & Wendt, on East Water street, and at the solicitation of many have resolved to open there on Tuesday April 25th, a

LAGER BEER HALL.

The room is peculiarly adapted to such a business and is been magnificently fitted.

Our Lager Beer is well known as the best in the city. Patronage respectfully solicited.

apr26 CHARLES BEST & CO.

BILLECART SALMON'S

VERZENAY

CHAMPAIGN,

MAREUIL, SUR AY.

SOLE IMPORTER..... J. MEYER, Jr., N. Y.

Agent: HENRY WILD, Milwaukee, Wis.

A new supply of this favored Brand just received by Express. Orders will be left at the Beer Hall of

nov8d7 CHARLES BEST & CO., Market St. sm6

Wines, Liquors & Segars,

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY call the attention of the public to their Large and Extensive Stock of

WINES, LIQUORS AND SEGARS,

which, having been bought in large quantities from first hands, and prior to the rise, enables them to compete with any establishment in this city. The season for Festivities is at hand, and those wishing to purchase for such occasions, as well as for

MEDICINAL PURPOSES,

can be supplied by applying to

EDWIN D. BAKER & CO.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers,

dec16 79 East Water Street.

FOR SALE CHEAP,

LOTS 9 & 10 IN BLOCK 1 and Lot 4 in Block 2, Addition to Milwaukee. Apply to

oct26 2nd Street, Kilbourntown.

TRANSPORTATION.

Great Western Mail Route.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Galena and Chicago Union Railroad!

Beloit and Madison, and Dixon and Iowa Central Route.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, DECEMBER, 4th, 1854, two passenger trains will leave daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Wells street depot, as follows:

For Galena at 9 A. M., and 3 P. M.

Passenger for Beloit, Milwaukee, Janesville & Madison, will leave Chicago at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

Passengers for Dixon and Iowa Central Route will leave Chicago at 3 P. M.

Passengers for Belvidere, Rockford and Freeport, will leave Chicago at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

TRAINS EASTWARD:

Leave Galena 10 A. M., arrive at Chicago 7:15 P. M.

" Freeport 5:30 A. M., arrive at Chicago 11:05 A. M.

" Rockford 5:30 A. M., arrive at Chicago 7:15 A. M.

" " 1:20 P. M., arrive at Chicago 7:15 P. M.

" Dixon 6:15 A. M., arrive at Chicago 11:25 P. M.

Connections are made with all the Great Eastern lines to Buffalo, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Central and Southern Ohio.

JOHN B. TURNER, Superintendent.

Chicago, Dec. 4, 1854. jan19

NEW ALBANY AND SALEM RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

THE MOST DIRECT AND EXPEDITIOUS ROUTE from Chicago, to Cincinnati, Louisville, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Washington, Wheeling, Zanesville, Columbus, Dayton and other important places in the Interior and Northern Portions of Ohio and Pennsylvania. Until further notice Express Passenger Trains will leave Michigan Central Depot in connection with New Albany and Salem R. R. as follows:

LOUISVILLE NEW ALBANY AND PITTSBURGH EXPRESS will leave daily, (Saturday's Excepted) at 20.00 P. M. arriving at Layfayette the next morning, and at Louisville by N. A. & S. R. R. same afternoon. This Train also connects at Indianapolis with trains direct of the Indiana Central, Indianapolis, and Cincinnati, and Bellefontaine R. Roads. For above mentioned places, but one change of Passengers and Baggage between Chicago and New Albany.

CINCINNATI EXPRESS will leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 5.25 A. M., arriving at Lafayette at 11.50, Indianapolis 3.0 P. M., and Cincinnati at 9.00 P. M. Baggage checked to Lafayette, Indianapolis and New Albany.

Through Tickets can be obtained in Chicago of H. L. Spaulding, corner of Lake and Dearborn streets, opposite The Tremont House, at Granite Block, corner of Lake and Clark street; at M. C. R. R. Depot, and at the different ticket offices in the West.

Freight trains to and from New Albany daily, and freights forwarded with promptness and at low rates, for which see Joint Tariff at M. C. R. R. Co.

C. KNOWLTON, Superintendent.

apr19

1854.

52 Miles Shortest Route to Niagara Falls.

Only 19½ Hours to Buffalo and Niagara Falls

FROM CHICAGO, AND

25½ *Running Time from Milwaukee.*

Only One Change of Cars and Baggage

Over the New Short Route, via.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,

CANADA BROAD GUAGE RAILWAYS,

STEAMERS ON LAKE ERIE,

In connection with the New York Central, New York and Erie, Buffalo and New York City, and Niagara and Lockport Falls Railroads, &c.

New York, Boston, & all Eastern Thoroughfares from Buffalo & Niagara Falls.

Four Daily Trains Leave Chicago

1st. 6 Inclusive Express, at 6 A. M., via. New Albany and Salem Railroad, through in 15 hours.

2d. Express at 9.30 A. M., connecting at Detroit with the Canada Railways, arriving at Niagara Falls and Buffalo next morning in time for the early Train East.

3d. Steamboat Express, at 12.30 M., connecting at Detroit with the Propeller Lake Steamers, arriving in Buffalo next afternoon in time for the 5 P. M. Train, arriving in New York next morning. Connecting also with steamers for Cleveland and the different lines of Railroads from there next morning to Pittsburg, &c., &c.

4th. Express, at 7.15 P. M., connecting with Canada Railways, arriving at Niagara Falls and Buffalo next afternoon, and New York next morning. Connecting also with steamers for Sandusky.

Only one Train Sundays—7.15 P. M.

The New and Mammoth Low Pressure Steamers

WESTERN WORLD, C. C. Stanard, Master,

leaves Detroit Tuesdays and Fridays.

FLY CREEK, Capt. Wm. G. Wilcoxson, Master,

leaves Detroit, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

MAY FLOWER, T. T. Hudson, Master, leaves Detroit, Mondays and Thursdays.

On the arrival of the Chicago Express, at 10.15 P. M. going DIRECT THROUGH without Landing, via. North Shore, arriving in Buffalo in time for the 5 P. M. Train, and New York next morning at 9 A.

The two new steamers were built this season at an expense of *over half a million* of dollars, and have *no equal on the world*, in every respect. Their capacity excels any steamer afloat, having 250 State Rooms, with Double Beds, and can accommodate 850 persons with Berths.

Passengers purchasing through Tickets by Railroad all the way, can change them at Detroit and go by steamer; or also, those purchasing Tickets by steamer, can exchange and go by Railroad.

Baggage checked through from Chicago to Albany and New York, and no extra charge for handling, and no exchange of Checks, as by the Lake Shore Road via. *Erie and Harbor Creek.*

Tickets good for 90 Days, allowing Passengers to stop over on the Route.

Two Boats a Day from Milwaukee.

Two of Capt. Clement's splendid Low Pressure Steamers leave Milwaukee daily, in connection with the above route, on the arrival of the Cars from Madison and Janesville.

Morning Boat leaves at.....9.00 A. M.

Evening Boat leaves at.....8.30 P. M.

Be particular and purchase Through Tickets by the GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE, of the different Agents North and West.

For Tickets apply on board Clement's Line of Steamers, or W. W. Wilson at the Cars.

R. N. RICE, Superintendent.

W. F. TIBBITS, Travelling Agent, Wis. aug2

1854. 1854.

NEW ROUTE TO THE EAST.

THE

Great Western Railway of Canada

IS NOW OPEN FROM

DETROIT TO NIAGARA FALLS:

FORMING THE LAST LINE OF THE

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE!

BETWEEN

Chicago, New York and Boston,

Being the Shortest, Quickest and Cheapest Route East!

Only One Change of Cars Between Chicago and Niagara Falls.

DAY EXPRESS leaves Detroit, daily (Sundays excepted,) at.....9.00 A. M.

Connecting at Niagara Falls with the New York Central Evening Express, arriving in New York next morning.

ACCOMMODATION leaves Detroit daily (Sundays excepted) at.....1.30 P. M.

EVENING EXPRESS leaves Detroit daily, at 5.30 P. M.

Connecting at Niagara Falls with the New York Central Morning Lightning Express, arriving in New York the same evening.

Through from Detroit to Niagara Falls in 8½ hours.

Through from Detroit to New York in 21 hours.

Passengers having Detroit in the morning arrive at Buffalo the same evening.

Through from Chicago to New York in 34 hours

The Great Western Railway also connects at Niagara Falls with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls branch of the New York & Erie R. Road, at Suspension Bridge, Buffalo with the Buffalo and New York City Branch New York & Erie R. Railway, variety of connections most unequalled by any other route.

Baggage Checked through to Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Albany, or New York.

This route offers great inducements to travelers, by the great distance saved, over any other route.

THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY passes through the most interesting and highly cultivated portion of Canada, affording a variety of scenery, of unsurpassed *beauty* and *grandeur*, including the two greatest wonders of the world—the Falls of Niagara, and the Railway Suspension over Niagara River.

For through tickets, apply at the office of the Michigan Central Railroad, opposite the United States Hotel, next door to the American Express Co's. Office, Wisconsin Street, Milwaukee, or at their Offices at Janesville, Madison and along shore.

C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director.

D. S. CHANDLER, General Western Agent.

M. L. VARNEY, Agent, Milwaukee.

January, 1854.

1854. 1854.

WM. BROWN & CO.,

Produce Forwarding and Commission

MERCHANTS,

Erie St., Foot of Main St., Milwaukee.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A Copartnership under the name and firm of WM. BROWN & CO., in the Produce Forwarding and Commission Business.

They have taken the Warehouse and Storage Shed, formerly occupied by Johnson & Co., being the largest and most convenient place on the Lake for Receiving, Storing and Delivering Merchandize. The Warehouse and shed are *below all the Bridges*, and have 250 feet of Dock Room.

Particular attention to Discharge of Cargoes, and Receiving and Delivery, or Forwarding of Merchandize, Produce, &c., to city or country. Consignments respectfully solicited. Liberal advances made upon property for sale here or to be forwarded to the East.

Consignments in the late firm of BROWN & LARKIN attended to according to their instructions.

Flour, Coal and Water Lime, constantly on hand for Sale.

WM. BROWN,
R. C. JOHNSON, Jr.
ROLAND OLMSTED.

Milwaukee, July 15, 1854. jly17tf

W. JACKSON & SON,

Of the Late Firm of W. & N. Jackson & Sons,

GRATE AND FENDER MAKERS,

246 Front Street, and 626 Broadway, N. Y.

KEEP constantly on hand every variety of GRATES and FENDERS, And CHIMNEY and BRIGHT GERMAN SILVER GRATES. Wholesale Dealers supplied. apr15-1yr

PARLOR BALLS, made of India Rubber, and Dolls, for sale by HOOD & GOODRICH.

TRANSPORTATION.

U. S. Mail and Express Route.

CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI R'P

Air Line Route to Bloomington, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis.

TWO THROUGH PASSENGER TRAINS:

LEAVE CHICAGO DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.

Express and Mail, at.....9.15 A. M.

Night Express, at.....10.05 P. M.

Trains pass through the flourishing towns of Bloomington and Springfield, (thirty-eight miles distance to Bloomington, and fifty-eight miles distance to Springfield, than any other route,) and connect Alton with the Company's splendid Steamers *Winchester* and *Reindeer*, through to St. Louis (23 miles) without landing.

Time from Chicago to St. Louis 16 hours.

Baggage checked through to St. Louis, and to all way stations.

Through Tickets to St Louis and to all way stations can be obtained at the Rock Island Passenger Depot, and at the Company's Ticket Office, No. 48 Dearborn street opposite the Tremont House.

RICHARD P. MORGAN, Jr., Sup't.

nov28-6mo

Buffalo, Milwaukee & Chicago

1854. 1854.

FREE TRADE LINE!

NO MONOPOLY

THE following first class Propellers will form a line sail weekly, (in opposition to the two lines called the Despatch and People's line) for the transportation of freight and Passengers to and from Buffalo Chicago and Milwaukee and intermediate ports, immediately on the opening of navigation.

Western Merchants will find it largely to their interest to call on this Line before making contracts for transportation elsewhere, as their rates will be reduced.

Leaving their dock foot of Michigan Street Buffalo, every Wednesday and Saturday evenings.

Illinois, Baltic,
St. Joseph, Delaware,
Minnesota, Saginaw

New Propellor.

For freight or passage, apply on board or to

WM. MONTEITH,
Agent, Cohoes Square Buffalo.

N. Y. & MILWAUKEE TRANSPORTATION.

1854. 1854.

CLINTON LINE.

Wm. Monteith---Proprietor

BUFFALO.

THIS popular Line having largely increased its facilities for transportation from New York to Milwaukee, in connection with the above line of Propellers at reduced rates, and the proprietor flatters himself that he will be favored with a fair share of Milwaukee business.

AGENTS.

HENRY GRINNELL, } 113 Broadway, 2 doors below
W. H. CHRISTIE, } Wall St., N. Y.
WM. H. AINSWORTH, 100 Pearl street, Albany.
WM. MONTEITH, Cohoes square Buffalo.
KELLOGG & STRONG, Milwaukee.

apl2

WESTERN LAKE BOAT LINE.

1854. 1854.

Merchandize Forwarded Daily to and from New York Albany and Buffalo to all Ports on the Western Lakes and connecting with Canal and Railroads, with despatch

Without Reshipping at Albany or Troy.

Cargoes Insured between New York and Buffalo

WELLS D. WALBRIDGE, Proprietor

Foot of Washington Street, Buffalo.

AGENTS.

E. W. LAWSON, } 119 Broad Street, (upstairs)
ALEX. PETERS, } New York.
JNO. M. OSBORN, }

J. J. TALLMADGE, foot of Washington St., Buffalo

BELL & BUTTON, Milwaukee.

REFERENCES.

DURAND & LAWRENCE, - - - Milwaukee
I. H. CORDES, - - - "
SETH JOHNSON, Jr., - - - "

apl18

1854. 1854.

FULTON LAKE BOAT LINE.

Merchandise forwarded daily to and from New York and Buffalo, and all Ports on the Western Lakes and Canals with Despatch.

Without Transhipment at Troy or Albany.

Cargoes inserted between New York and Buffalo.

PROPRIETORS:

ELLIS, PETRIE & CO. - - - Buffalo.
JAMES BELL & CO., - - - New York.
A. D. ELLIS, } Chas. D. Folger.
Wm. Petrie, } James Bell.

AGENTS:

Wm. H. Chase, No. 113 Broadway, cor. of Front, New York
Chas. A. Folger & Co., Albany.
J. W. Haskin, } Chequered Warehouse, Milwaukee.
J. Hadley, }

References—by permission.

Sexton, Wells & Co., - - - Milwaukee.
T. Littell, - - - - - Milwaukee.

1854. 1854

L. J. HIGBY,

FORWARDING, COMMISSION AND PRODUCE

MERCHANT,

WILL Contract to Forward Goods or Produce to or from any Ports East or West, by Responsible Lines by Railroad or Canal, will attend to Selling Grain or other Produce at the Rail Road Depot here, at which with the NEW WAREHOUSE at the Depot, and Mammoth Pier give me advantages more convenient to Country Merchant than any other House here.

Milwaukee, March 20, 1854. myl1tf

IN NEW QUARTERS!

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, 20th November, I can be found in my

New Brick Ware-House,

Ready to do all kinds of PRODUCE BUSINESS. Will Buy or store Grain on good terms.

The Cargoe from Fire is but little, as I keep a faithful man to watch the house, who goes around it every hour during the night. I am now having made an engine to throw water all over the house in five minutes.

Orders to buy or store Grain or Flour solicited.

DANIEL NEWHALL

Milwaukee, Nov. 17, 1854. nov18

1854. 1854.

DICKINSON & CO.,

Produce & Commission Merchants

AND

Burnham's New Brick Warehouse

WEST WATER STREET, FOURTH WARD,

MILWAUKEE.

S. HIBBARD, Milwaukee. D. O. DICKINSON,
T. HIBBARD, " Waukegan.

Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, Corn, Flour &c

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Highest Market Price Paid for Produce.

oct14d1f

FOWLER'S

Empire Sky-Light Daguerrean

GALLERY!

ALL PERSONS WISHING TO obtain a

PERFECT LIKENESS,

Will please call at Gallery No. 220 East Water street, Empire Block, where they can get a Likeness with Case for any reasonable price.

I have on hand a large assortment of Cases, which I will sell at New York prices.

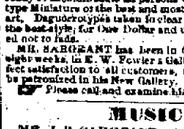
Pictures inserted in Rings or Lockets, and warrants to please.

Mr. F. keeps constantly on hand DAGUERREOTYPE MATERIALS, comprising all varieties of Plain and Fancy Cases, Gold Lockets, &c., which the New York market affords, and at low rates

Daguerreotypists are invited to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

ELBERT W. FOWLER, Artist.

TO THE PUBLIC.



MR. J. P. SARGEANT Would respectfully inform the citizens of Milwaukee and the surrounding country that he has opened a DAGUERREAN GALLERY, on *Walker's Point*, in *Walker's Block*, and is now ready to accommodate all persons with a true Daguerreotype Miniature of the best and most impressive styles of the art. Daguerreotypes taken in clear or cloudy weather, in the best style, for One Dollar and upwards, and warranted not to fade.

MR. SARGEANT has been in this City for the past eight weeks, in E. W. Fowler's Gallery, and has given perfect satisfaction to all customers, and hopes that he will be patronized in his New Gallery.

Please call and examine his work.

MUSIC!

MR. J. P. SARGEANT would respectfully inform his friends and the public in general, that he has given COTILLION PARTIES, and is now ready to furnish Music for large or small bands, for Cotillion Parties or Balls, on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

He has also a Saloon for Ball Rooms, in Walker's Block, for Dancing, where he will give Instructions to Classes or private persons, in the following Dances: Quadrilles, Cotillions, Spanish Dances, Reels, Polka Waltz and Polka Redowa, Hop Waltz, German Waltz, Waltzes in two, three, four, five and six steps.

Private Lessons given when not otherwise engaged.

Mr. J. P. ARNOLD, Musician, will have Music, and Prompter in the new and fashionable changes of Dancing, furnishes Music for Parties, Public or Private. Terms Liberal.

All orders left at the Hall, or Dr. Shepherd's Medicine Store, or by Mail, promptly attended to.

N. B.—The W. dancing Evening Soirees are under the special supervision of a Committee of Gentlemen appointed for that purpose. jan14-tf

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEARS are at hand and we are prepared to furnish all kinds of goods at cheap rates! dec14 HOOD & GOODRICH.

TRANSPORTATION.

Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad.

Winter Arrangement.

ON AND AFTER NOV. 27th, 1854, the Trains will run as follows, (Sundays excepted)—

GOING WESTWARD.

A Passenger Train will leave Milwaukee at 8.15 A. M., and arrive at Janesville at 12 M., in time to connect with the S. P. R. R. Train at Afton for Chicago, and at Madison at 1 P. M.

A PASSENGER TRAIN will also leave Milwaukee for Janesville and Madison at 4 P. M.

GOING EASTWARD.

A PASSENGER TRAIN will leave Madison at 7.15 A. M., and Janesville at 8 A. M.

A PASSENGER TRAIN will leave Madison at 3.10 P. M., and Janesville at 4 P. M., on the arrival of the passengers from Chicago, at Afton, at 2 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS run daily (Sundays excepted) each way over the entire length of the Road.

On and after Tuesday, Dec. 14th, 1854, a Train will commence running from on the M. & M. R. R., which will connect with the Morning and Afternoon Passenger Trains on the M. & M. R. R., at the Junction.

Trains run in connection with the Cars from Janesville and Madison to Fort Winnebago, Baraboo, Sauk, Dodgeville, Mineral Point, Florence, Galena and Dubuque and various other portions of the State.

EDWARD H. BRODHEAD,
dec13 Supt. and Engineer.

MILWAUKEE & WATERTOWN

RAILROAD.

FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE, the Cars will commence running as follows:

Leave Milwaukee at 10 A. M.
" " at 5:30 P. M.

Leave Oconomowoc at 7 A. M.
" " at 1 P. M.

THESE TRAINS WILL CONNECT AT THE JUNCTION with the passenger trains on the M. & M. R. R.

EDWARD H. BRODHEAD,
Jan2 Engineer and Supt.

REED'S

Chicago and Lake Superior Line.

1854.

ON THE OPENING OF NAVIGATION

One of the First Class Steamers of the above Line will

Leave Chicago on Monday & Friday Evenings

of each week during the season of navigation, connecting with the S. & M. Wells, at Wind's Lake Superior Line.

Leaving Sault Ste. Marie every Thursday, at 2 o'clock P. M. The offices connecting with the steamer BALTIMORE, at McKelgin's Lake Superior Line, leave Sault Ste. Marie every TUESDAY, connecting with the steamer MANHATTAN, leaving at 2 o'clock, and on TUESDAY at 9 o'clock A. M., for Isle Royale.

CHICAGO TO SAULT STE. MARIE,

Will be made up with the Low Pressure Steam Palaces

QUEEN CITY AND TROY.

The SUPERIOR leaves Chicago on Wednesday of each week. Returning leaves at 12 M. of every Saturday Morning at 9 o'clock. Connects at Sault St. Marie with the Steamer Manhattan for all Ports on Lake Superior.

The above Boats will run regularly on their advertised days, from Reed's Warehouse and Docks, foot of State Street.

A. T. SPENCER & CO., Agents.

Chicago, March 20, 1854. myr54tf

1854. 1854.

WELLS & HILL,

Produce & Commission Merchants.

MILWAUKEE, - - - - - - - WISCONSIN.

DANIEL WELLS, Jr. - - -

MILWAUKEE DAILY SENTINEL.

VOLUME XI--NEW SERIES. MILWAUKEE, TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 6, 1855. WHOLE NUMBER 5018.

Milwaukee Daily Sentinel.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,) BY

RUFUS KING & CO.,

AT THE OFFICE,

Nos. 205 & 207 EAST WATER STREET,

CORNER OF WISCONSIN STREET,

IN THE FIRST, SECOND, THIRD, AND FOURTH STORIES OF THE THREE STORY BRICK BLOCK.

TERMS: ONE DOLLAR AFTER JULY 1, 1855.

THE DAILY SENTINEL will be left at the door of City Subscribers every morning, (Sundays excepted,) at Twenty-Five Cents per week, payable quarterly.

THE WEEKLY SENTINEL--THREE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per annum, IN ADVANCE, AND THE PAPER DISCONTINUED AT THE EXPIRATION OF THE TIME PAID FOR WHICH IT IS PAID.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SENTINEL, FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE. PAPERS DISCONTINUED, WHERE NOT PAID FOR BEFORE.

Rates of Advertising from and after June 1st.

	1 insertion.	2 weeks,	3 months.
1 square,	$1 00	$2 00	$4 00
2 "	1 50	3 00	7 00
3 "	2 00	4 00	9 00
4 "	2 50	5 00	11 00
5 "	3 00	6 00	13 00
6 "	3 50	7 00	15 00
7 "	4 00	8 00	17 00
8 "	4 50	9 00	19 00
9 "	5 00	10 00	21 00
10 "	5 50	11 00	23 00
1 column,	10 00	20 00	40 00

☞ Twelve lines or less make a square.

Yearly advertising $4 per annum the space not to exceed a square, and only three changes, without charges.

Yearly Square, large size if desired, $16. Two Squares, $30. Each additional Square, $15.

Yearly Business Notices, including advertisements of Exhibitions, Lectures, &c., 25 cents each.

Advertisements of Charitable Institutions, Fire Companies, Weddings, and Public Meetings, will be charged half the regular rates.

☞ All Transient Advertisements to be paid for in advance.

Yearly Advertisers is limited to their business, and all advertisements for the benefit of other persons, as well as all Legal Advertisements and Auction sales at all is by them, must be paid for in advance.

☞ Notices unaccompanied by written directions, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Quarterly Advertisers are to have the privilege of changing the matter of their advertisements once in each quarter, without charge, if they give notice at the commencement of the quarter that they will avail themselves of the privilege.

☞ All Legal Advertisements are required to be published in the Daily and Weekly Sentinel.

EDWARD H. BROADHEAD, Supt. and Engineer.

dec13

MILWAUKEE & WATERTOWN RAILROAD.

FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE, the Cars will commence running as follows:

Leave Milwaukee at 10 A. M.
" " at 3:30 P. M.
Leave Oconomowoc at 7 A. M.
" " at 1 P. M.

THESE TRAINS WILL CONNECT AT THE JUNCTION with the passenger trains on the M. & M. R. R.

EDWARD H. BRODHEAD, Engineer and Supt.

jan2

REED'S Chicago and Lake Superior Line. 1854.

ON THE OPENING OF NAVIGATION

One of the First Class Steamers of the above Line will Leave Chicago on Monday & Friday Evenings

Of each week during the season of navigation, connecting with the SAM WARD, of Ward's Lake Superior Line, Leaving Sault Ste. Marie every Thursday,

at 2 o'clock P. M. The ship connecting with the steamer BALTIMORE, of McKnight's Lake Superior Line, leaving Sault Ste. Marie every TUESDAY morning; will leave Sault Ste. Marie every THURSDAY morning for Detroit, touching at Cleveland, and on TUESDAY at 8 o'clock A. M. The Lake Line

CHICAGO TO SAULT STE. MARIE,

Will be made up with the Low Pressure Steam Palaces

QUEEN CITY AND TROY.

The SUPERIOR leaves Chicago on Wednesday of each week. Returning leaves Sault Ste. Marie every Sunday morning at 8 o'clock. Connects at Sault Ste. Marie with the Lake Superior Mail Steamer Julia E. Sprague.

☞ The above Boats will leave regularly on their advertised days, from Reed's Warehouse and Docks, foot of State Street.

A. T. SPENCER & CO., Agents,

Chicago, March 20, 1854. mar28tf

1854. WELLS & HILL, 1854.

Produce & Commission Merchants.

MILWAUKEE.....WISCONSIN.
DANIEL WELLS, Jr.....HORATIO HILL

Wheat,	Pork,	Pig Iron,	
Barley,	Lard,	Shot,	
Corn,	Flour,	Lead,	
Oats,	Salt,	Coal,	
Wool,	Dried Fruits,	Water Lime.	

Liberal cash advances made on produce, now or on its way hither, or by our agents at Buffalo, New York and Boston.

1854. 1854.

J. W. HASKIN.

Produce, Forwarding and Commission

MERCHANT,

AFTER OCCUPIED WAREHOUSE, NEAR THE FOOT OF

EAST WATER STREET,

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

HAVING recently leased a Ware-House, adequate to any business with promptness and dispatch; and the best of Cash Advances will be made, if desired, on Property in store, for sale or Shipment. We are prepared to contract freights to and from Boston and New York, at the lowest rates.

Please call on us before completing business arrangements.

J. W. HASKIN,
J. HADLEY.

apl5

1854. BELL & BUTTON, 1854.

PRODUCE, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AT THE WARE HOUSE formerly occupied by P. A. NEWHALL, on Walker's Point, will make liberal cash advances on property in Store, for sale here, or shipment East.

April 6, 1854 myl1tf

1854. NICHOLS, BRITT & CO., 1854.

Produce, Forwarding and COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

DEALERS IN

COAL, SALT, FLOUR, CHEESE, DRIED FRUIT, Lime, &c. Liberal Cash Advances made on Property for sale in this or any of the Eastern Markets.

BROWN WAREHOUSE, - - - ERIE STREET

Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Also Agents for the sale of all kinds of Country Produce, Wool and all other Property, and will endeavor at all times to obtain the best Market Rates and make prompt returns.

Office at the Depot of the M. & M. Rail Road Co.

We are also Agents for the Troy & Erie Line. Consignments for the Cities on the line of the Rail Road and for Liverpool generally respectfully solicited. Merchandise consigned to us will receive prompt attention.

Thankful for the patronage and favors extended to us the past year, we shall endeavor by a prompt attention to business to merit a continuance.

M. S. NICHOLS, O. E. BRITT, H. A. NICHOLS.

REFERENCES:

ALEX. MITCHELL, President Wis. M. & F. Ins. Co. Bk.
E. CRAMER, President State Bank, Wisconsin.
DAVID PERKINSON, Cash. Wis. M. & F. Ins. Co. Bank
M. S. SCOTT, Cashier State Bank of Wisconsin. nov8

1854. KELLOGG & STRONG, 1854.

Forwarding and Commission Merchants,

Middle Pier, Foot of Huron Street.

Agents for Ulemott's Line of Steamers on Lake Michigan, (running in connection with M. S. and M. C. R. R.) and American Transportation Co. on the Erie Canal.

All Property Consigned to us for the City, or upon the Line of Railroads leading West will be

Forwarded without Delay.

Milwaukee, February 16, 1854. fby17

WM. B. ALVORD, Produce Commission MERCHANT,

HIGBY'S BROWN WAREHOUSE,

West Water Street,

MILWAUKEE, - - WISCONSIN.

REFER TO

A. MITCHELL, Esq., Pres. Wis. Marine & Fire Insurance Co. Bank, } Milwaukee.
M. S. SCOTT, Esq., Cashier State Bank } Milwaukee.
Waupaca,
Messrs. KNEELAND & HULL, Bankers, Milwaukee.
Messrs. H. W. WILLARD & CO., 9 Central Wharf, Buffalo, and 113 Broad Street, New York.
Messrs. MANN, VAIL & CO., Buffalo.
Messrs. THAYER, RICE & CO., Boston. 1e3

Le Salon De Danse!

AT

CONCERT HALL, MILWAUKEE.

MR. G. H. DAVIS,

IN RETURNING HIS SINCERE THANKS TO THE Citizens of Milwaukee for the very liberal patronage so far bestowed upon him, and hoping by strict attention to his business to merit a continuance of the same, would respectfully announce that he is yet on hand, with Mr. ARNOLD, to give instructions in the fashionable art of Dancing, such as Quadrilles, Cotillon Figures, Reels, Spanish Dances, Polka Waltz, Polka Redt, Hop Waltz, German Waltz, Redowa, Mazurka, Gorlitza, Polero, Varsouliana, Esmeralda, Schottisch, New Half Schottisch, Celarino, Zingarella, Valse a Cinq Temps, Tilt Trompette, Sacramento, Waltzes in two, three, four and five steps.

Private Lessons given when not otherwise engaged.

MR. D. ARNOLD, Musician, with New Music, and Prompter in the new and fashionable changes of Dancing, furnishes Music for Parties, Balls or Private. Terms liberal.

All orders left at the Hall, or Dr. Shepherd's Music store, or by Mails promptly attended to.

N. B.--The W. dnesday Evening Soirees are under the special supervision of a Committee of Gentlemen appointed for that purpose. jan11-tf

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S are at hand and we are prepared to furnish all kinds of toys at cheap rates. dec14 HOOD & GOODRICH.

PLAYING CARDS, Steamboats, Highlanders and Mogul.....ucd HOOD & GOODRICH.

MISCELLANEOUS.

At Blake's Millinery Establishment,

MAY BE FOUND THE LARGEST STOCK OF EMBROIDERED MUSLIN GOODS WEST OF NEW YORK!

DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS in great variety
Bonnet Ribbons, the newest styles.
Black Mantilla Velvets, 6, 8 & 9-4.
Bonnet Velvets, in all shades.
Royal Velvets for Ladies.
Hats, the newest goods out.
Bonnet Satins, in all shades.
Ladies' and Children's Gloves.
Hosiery suitable for the season.
10 doz. Ladies black and drab spun Silk Hose, all qualities.
50 doz. Ladies' Dress Caps and Mohair Head Dresses.
Gent's Gloves and Hosiery, a good article.
Infants' Hoods, Robes, Waists, socks, and all of the little fixings.
40 cases Ladies' Chase Hats, received this day by express.

jan11

MRS. NEVIEU,

Milliner and Dress Maker,

Wisconsin Street, Opposite Young's Hall,

WOULD INFORM HER FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC, generally, that she is now prepared to furnish everything in the Millinery way. She is able to suit them from her large and well selected stock. oct10tf

Henry Niedecken. Charles Geisberg

Henry Niedecken & Co.

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THEIR old customers and the public generally, that they are now receiving the best and most fashionable assortment of

Staple and Fancy Stationery,

AND

BOOK BINDERS' STOCK,

That ever has been brought to this City. Our

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY

AND

Book Bindery

Is the most extensive establishment in the State, and our facilities for executing orders are greater than those of any house in the North West. Our Blank Book Work has received the premium at every Fair held in this State. Particular attention paid to the Sets of Banks for

Banks, Insurance Co.'s Rail Road Companies,

FORWARDERS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, &C.

Every Pattern of

RULING,

Done with more accuracy of workmanship than any other establishment in the State, County and City Officers,

are particularly requested to examine our Stock and the Quality of Work done at our establishment, before purchasing elsewhere. sep26tf

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!

AT WHOLESALE!

109 EAST WATER ST., 109

LITTELL & BAKER,

Are now Receiving their Fall Stock

OF

GROCERIES!!

THEIR STOCK is complete and very large. The subscribers have been engaged in the Grocery business for the past four years, and feel confident that their facilities for buying Goods in their line are not surpassed by any House in the City. We will guarantee to duplicate any Retail Dealer's order purchased in New York, and ding necessary expenses.

Their Stock consists, in part, as follows:

50 Hhds. Brown Sugar, Various Grades.
25 Bbls. CLARIFIED SUGAR.
80 Bbls. CRUSHED, GROUND AND LOAF, DO.
280 Bags Rio, Laguayra and Java Coffee!
25 HHDS. MOLASSES. 30 BBLS. DO.
100 Bbls. Stewart's Syrup!
300 BOXES OF SARDINES.--100 do CASTILE, BROWN & PALE SOAP.

Pepper, Spice, Nutmegs, Indigo, &c

Also on hand, Flows, Harrows, Thermometers, Churns together with a full assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Implements from the celebrated Manufactory of Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, Worcester, Mass. Also agent for E. Du Pont, De Nemours & Co.'s celebrated Powder, in Kegs Canisters, and Safety Fuse, in large or small quantities, always on hand and for sale cheap.

The subscribers would tender their thanks for the liberal manner they have been patronized for the last four years, and hope to merit a continuation by strict attention to the wants of their customers.

October 7, 1854. oct7 13w

LIQUORS! LIQUORS!!

J. W. HOYT,

No. 179 East Water Street,

MILWAUKEE,

WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION of those that are desirous of SAVING MONEY in making purchases, to the fact that I have now in store and to arrive, an

Immense Stock of Imported

BRANDIES, WINES, &c.,

Together with a General Assortment of WINES AND LIQUORS, which we shall sell as heretofore,

At the Very Lowest Rates!

Amoung our BRANDIES may be found the following favorite brands:

Hulled Vineyard Proprietors,	Cognac.
Otard, Dupuy & Co,	do
London Dock,	do
A. Seignette,	do
Paul do	do
Pinet, Castillon & Co,	do

ALSO, A LARGE QUANTITY OF

Bottled Wines & Liquors,

OF THE "CHOICEST" QUALITY.

DOUBLE RECTIFIED WHISKY, Constantly on hand. [nov11] J. W. HOYT.

NEW MUSIC!

JUST RECEIVED, AT

H. N. Hempsted's Music Store,

No. 175 EAST WATER STREET.

NEW SONGS--The White Squall; I know and see my Bessie; I know your hand in mine Willie; I could stand be in the Fashion; Love's expected; the old man not forgot; The Warrior Bard; The Last Good Night; by Mrs. Osgood; Sweet Home; Annie Laurie; The Soldier; Which shall we Meet; The Mountain Heath Down the River; The Wafted; the Approximate; Dreamland; Farewell me in the Dark Dell; &c.

NEW POLKAS AND SCHOTTISCHES.--Morning Dew Polka; Table Mountain Schottisch; 3d Grand Polka de Concert; of Wallace; Sapphire Polka; Gazelle Schottisch; Gold Fish Schottisch; Sister Belle's Polka; Amaranth Schottisch; Twilight Dream Polka; Farewell Polka; by Alfred Jaell; Fanny Fern's Polka; Pet of Girls Polka; Garland Dance Polka; Bellevue Polka; La Belle Polka de Polka de Concert; Shanghai Polka; Game Kings Schottisch, &c.

NEW FANTASIES, VARIATIONS, &c.--Chanson d'Amour, La Nightenie Tarentelle, by Chas. Meyer; Lilyl, by Splendor; Vesper Hymn, Transcribed by Wallace; Souvenir de Naples, Berceuse by Wallace; Rose d'Amour Secrete, by Wallace; Parlor Gems, Transcription by Wallace; Oriana Study, by Chas. Meyer; Le Desir, Le Desir, Fantasie; Grand Etude de Concert, by Chas. Meyer; Une nuit aux Pocean, by Gockel; Three Musical Stories, for Piano, by Th. Oesser; Haydn's Surprise, Varied by Wallace, &c., &c. dec20

WATCHES!

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, ranging in price from $5 to $200, and Warranted the best in market.

HOOD & GOODRICH.

CHICAGO Lead Pipe AND SHEET LEAD WORKS!

Corner Clinton & Fulton Sts., West Side.

THESE WORKS ARE NOW IN OPERATION, and a full supply of all sizes of LEAD PIPE and SHEET LEAD will be constantly kept on hand. All orders will receive our prompt attention.

dec29-dly COLLINS & BLATCHFORD.

PREMIUM CUTLERY!

F. J. BLAIR

HAS FOR SALE A LARGE STOCK OF FINE AMERICAN TABLE CUTLERY, which received the Premium at the late State Fair, consisting of

Carved Ivory Handled Table and Dessert Knives and Forks,
Carvers and Steels,
Ococa, Buck, Buffalo and Stag Handled Table and Dessert Knives and Forks, Carvers and Steels.

Also, a large Stock of Domestic English Table Cutlery.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EXPRESS ARRIVAL!

CITY

CASH CLOTHING STORE

MAGIE & SWAIN,

INVITE ATTENTION TO AN ENTIRE

New Stock of Over-Coatings,

PLUSH & VELVET VESTINGS,

AND FRENCH CASSIMERES,

Just from New York and Boston, which we are prepared to make up, at the Shortest Notice, in the

LATEST AND MOST APPROVED STYLES,

The Workmanship is Warranted in every case to surpass any Establishment in the West. All Garments Warranted to fit the first time, or no Sale. Our

Ready-Made Clothing Stock,

IS NOW

FULL UP TO THE HANDLE,

WHICH WE OFFER AT

Wholesale and Retail,

At prices that will astonish those to purchase elsewhere want of the Fall and Winter supply. Our Ready-Made Clothing is made under our own supervision, and warranted to rain Store offered in this or any other Market in the West. Our

Furnishing Goods,

Consist of a great variety of New Styles of

CRAVATS, TIES, STOCKS,

Silk Wrappers and Drawers,

Of every heavy quality, for Winter wear. Other and thinner

FUR GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS,

Of the First quality.

BOYS' CLOTHING,

In great variety of styles, which we offer at the Lowest Prices. Also in Store some desirable styles of Goods for Boy's Clothing, which we will make up as usual in the Latest Fashions for the little fellows.

Fall Fashion Plates for Sale.

J. MAGIE. J. A. SWAIN.

Milwaukee, November 28, 1854. nov28

The Banks have nearly all Failed!

SO FAR AS SPECIE PAYMENT IS CONCERNED,

AND AS A CONSEQUENCE OF

Gold Coin being worked up into Fine Jewelry

A. B. VAN COTT

HAS THE LARGEST STOCK OF

Watches, Jewelry, Fancy Goods,

AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

EVER BROUGHT TO THIS WEST-ern Country, and is constantly receiving additions. The CHALLENGES COMPETITION by will be well spent in looking over his Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere. He proposes to sell every article at the lowest prices for the quality than any other house in this city.

☞ All Goods warranted as recommended, or money refunded.

In addition to the goods for sale, he has twelve men in his employ, manufacturing Kinds of

FINE JEWELRY!

His men to handle Fine Watches, are the best Watchmakers in the West, and no good watches are anywhere in the State. Precious Metals worked up to order, or the highest price paid in Cash.

The Manufacturing of Fine Jewelry is under the Town Clock,

Corner East Water and Wisconsin Sts.,

Kirby's Old Stand, enlarged by taking in another Store.

dec8 A. B. VAN COTT.

MILWAUKEE ENGLISH AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL,

OPPOSITE YOUNG'S HALL, WISCONSIN ST.

THE Fall term of this School will commence on Monday, 4 December 18, 1854. This Institution has been in successful operation for four years, and at present enjoys an encouraging degree of prosperity. The School is designed to accommodate youth of both sexes, who wish to acquire a complete ENGLISH and COMMERCIAL Education, with a thorough, practical course of study.

Classes in the English Department will be conducted as formerly.

GERMAN CLASS by Prof. WALTER, at 4 P. M.

FRENCH CLASS by Prof. LAMARCHE, at 6 P. M.

EVENING CLASS, in Writing and Book-Keeping, from 7 to 10.

N. B.--BOOK KEEPING, WRITING and Arithmetic are thoroughly and efficiently taught by Prof. Lamarche. Gentlemen conversant with business may attain a masterly knowledge of the above study in two or three weeks.

The Principal gives his assurances that he and his assistants will continue to labor incessantly for the mental and moral culture of those committed to their charge.

Tuition as heretofore. C. F. LARKIN, Principal.

Milwaukee, December, 18, 1854. dec18

German Reform Paper.

FROM THE SEVENTH OF OCTOBER, 1854, WILL be published at Milwaukee

Der Corsar

(THE CORSAIR,)

A Weekly Paper, dedicated to forward political reforms, edited by BERNHARD DOMSCHKE, with Mr. L. WITTIG, as a regular contributor.

"DER CORSAR" will adhere to the principles set down in the Madison Platform, of the 13th July, '54, and be of course, opposed to those parties who prefer stagnancy to reform, and slavery to freedom. And those who take a warm interest in the contest against the reactionary parties and the disaggregates, that lead and control them, and in the realization of genuine Republican principles, are invited to subscribe to "Der Corsar."

"DER CORSAR" will be published every Saturday, at the price of $2,00 per year, payment in advance every six months. It is such as "Der Corsar" will be widely circulated within the State of Wisconsin as well as abroad, it is well adapted to advertisements, which will be inserted at the usual rates.

Office 210 East Water Street, 2d Story, above the German Bank, adjoining Mr. Starr's Job Printing Office.

oct5 tf

THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

JOSEPH B. COLLINS, - - - President

"Princes and Peers may flourish and may fade,
A breath can make them, as a breath hath made;
But LIFE INSURANCE, noble, and unchanged,
Shall sow its blessings over many a land;
Relieve the wife's lot, dry the ORPHAN'S tear,
And the sad, mourning CHILD WORK cheerful cheer."

SAMUEL M. PRICE, Attorney at Law,
General Agent for Wisconsin,
Office, Literary Block

BERKSHIRE COUNTY Mutual Life Insurance Company,

PITTSFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS,

INCORPORATED IN 1849.

Original Capital, - - $100,000.

RS. GOV. GEORGE N. BRIGGS, President.
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Milwaukee Office, No. 4 Juneau Block.

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THIS Company offers no competition for Business, nor does it propose to make large dividends, but based as it believes that it has sustained other Companies for a long period of years, and being conducted on principles which promise many accrue, after a safe and economical rate be divided among the holders of Life Policies already five years. Persons wishing a Life Insurance are requested to examine the terms of this Company.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY

--OF--

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Capital $300,000 Dollars.

Agent's Office, No. 9, Martin's Block, Milwaukee, WISCONSIN.

THIS COMPANY was organized in the year 1819, under a perpetual Charter, and insures against loss or damage by fire, Dwelling Houses, Stores, Manufacturing Establishments, Household Furniture and Merchandize in general, on terms as favorable as a sound and healthy condition will warrant.

THOMAS K. BRACE, President.
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MILWAUKEE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office in Martin's Block, Milwaukee.

Capital over $150,000--in Cash and Premium Notes.

THIS Company offers unrivalled facilities for the insurance of Buildings and Personal Property against fire. The advantage attached are security beyond that each contributes to the common safety, as he is by law bound for the assessment made to cover loss beyond the capital stock. Every person insured is a member of the Company, and entitled to vote upon the Annual Election, and is elected one of the Directors. The rate of insurance charged is as low as is consistent with safety, and the settlement of the insurance is made in a prompt and liberal manner with which losses are settled. Policies issued for one, two or three years, and premiums received in Cash or Notes, but three years insurance Company does not issue Policies, as it thinks five years the limit of safe insurance. Business is transacted only at the office in this State.

F. B. HILL, Sec'y. W. S. DAGGETT, Pres't.
G. J. FOWLER, - - CITY AGENT
P. M. WALLACE, Traveling Agent

apr4

NEW AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK CITY.

CAPITAL $200,000.

Offices, 7 Wall-st., and 269 Greenwich-St., NEW YORK.

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nov8

DR. J. B. MARCHISI'S CELEBRATED CATHOLICON,

For the Relief and Cure of Suffering Females.

IT STANDS PRE-eminent for its curative powers in all the diseases for which it is recommended--and only

Female Complaints.

Of these are Prolapsus Uteri, or falling of the Womb; Painful Menses, or Menstruation; Chronic Inflammation, and Ulceration of the Womb; Incipient or Threatening Miscarriage; Flooding; Fainting, Hysteria, Pressing and Bearing Down Pains, &c., with all their accompanying train of nervous sufferings, however incurred, no matter how severe or how long standing.

The fabulous farragoness other remedies, in being more costly, less expensive, and leaving the system in a worse condition.

I have no hesitation in saying Dr. Marchisi's Catholicon is invaluable in most of these diseases given. I have used it in Falling Womb, Amenorrhea, Dysmenorrhea, Chronic Inflammation, &c., and in cases of excessive menstruation, or flooding, and do not hesitate to say it is the best remedy I have ever used.

JOHN C. DALTON, M. D.,
Baltimore, Md.

The Catholicon is doing good service here. All the patients that have tried the medicine have been benefited but one--and that one nothing will help.

Truly Yours,
WM. LAIRD MACLETT, M. D.,
July 6th, 1854. New Philadelphia, Ohio.

I must say, from my own experience and personal observations in my practice, it has proved to be the best and surest remedy for the disorders for which it is recommended, viz: that of female weakness, such as Prolapsus Uteri, Fluor Albus, and all irregular and painful menstruation, and diseases of irritation of the female organs.

D. Y. FOOTE, M. D.,
Syracuse, N. Y.

Those needing such a remedy should inquire into the merits of this medicine, and by so doing will find the undersigned can obtain a pamphlet (free containing ample proof, from the most respectable sources, of the beneficial results of its use), together with letters from highly experienced Physicians, who have used it in their practice, and speak from their own observations.

H. SOSWORTH & SONS, Druggists,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS,
Milwaukee, Wis.

J. B. MARCHISI & CO., Proprietors,
Central Depot, 304 Broadway, N. Y.

dec8-6mos

PAINTING.

L. W. DEWEY,

House, Sign and Ornamental Painter, Glazier, Paper-Hanger, &c.

HAVING RESUMED MY OLD BUSINESS, AND purchased of Wm. Whitnall, my former Partner, his entire stock in Trade, would solicit a share of patronage. Work done with promptness and at prices as low as the lowest.

Also, all kinds of Mixed Paints and Oils, White Lead, Brushes, Glass, Sash, &c., constantly on hand, at my shop

No. 211 Third Street,

Nearly opposite Meyer's Drug Store, Kilbourntown.

aug15-1yr

CROCKERY, CHINA AND GLASS WARE!

THE SUBSCRIBER TAKES THIS METHOD of returning his thanks to his numerous Customers for their patronage, and to inform them that he has now on hand his

Largest and Best Stock of Goods

EVER OFFERED IN NEW YORK!

And they will be sold for payment. Cheaper than they can be bought for at any other House.

S. J. MATHER,
20 East Water Street.

☞ Goods delivered in any part of the City free of charge.

INSURANCE OFFICES

Highly Important to Farmers.

The only Exclusive Farmers' Insurance Company in the West.

THE MADISON MUTUAL

Located at Madison, Wisconsin.

THIS COMPANY CONTINUES TO TAKE RISKS upon Farm Property only, consisting or buildings of all kinds, (belonging to farmers) household furniture, grain in barns, live stock, &c., from one to five years, at lower rates than most other responsible Companies.

All losses promptly paid at the office as soon as proof is made thereof.

We believe it to be for the interest of the farmers to insure by themselves, their property being less hazardous than any other, consequently you will have no losses, and your own of the same class, and all will be on an equal footing.

Experience has shown that two-thirds if not three-fourths of all the fires that occur are upon stores, taverns, mills, shops, and such like property. In this Company all such property is rejected positively by LETTING THEM ALONE.

Farmers, look to your own interest, and insure in a Farmers' Company.

We have been doing business a little over three years, and we have not been obliged to assess one premium note, and for the last four years months we have not had a single dollar loss, though doing a large and prosperous business, which we believe to be without a parallel in the history of insurance.

The best of references given as to the responsibility of the Company.

Traveling Agents wanted for Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan.

N. W. DEAN, President.

B. F. HOPKINS, Secretary.

C. C. OLIN, General Agent.

L. J. FARWELL, Treasurer. aug1tw1yr

VOLUME XI. MILWAUKEE DAILY SENTINEL. NEW SERIES.

THE DAILY SENTINEL.

Tuesday Morning, February 6.

Opinions of the Judges of the Supreme Court in the Rescue Trials.

[illegible] this morning, the Opinions of [illegible] and CRAWFORD, Chief Justice [illegible] the leading Messrs. BROWN and [illegible] opponent.

[illegible] with interest throughout the [illegible] United States. We forbear comment [illegible] to the late hour at which the opinions [illegible]

THE GLOVER RESCUE TRIALS.

The Decision of our Supreme Court.

[illegible] of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin [illegible] of Saturday last and briefly referred [illegible] *Sentinel*, discharging S. M. BOOTH, and [illegible] BYRNES, two citizens of this State from the fine and imprisonment to which they had been sentenced by Judge MILLER, after conviction in the U. S. District Court of alleged violation of the Fugitive Slave Act, is a matter [illegible] deep and [illegible] unimportant to be lightly passed [illegible] disinterest without further remark.—[illegible] this decision as fraught with important consequences to the great cause of Constitutional Rights and Human Liberty; as setting up [illegible] not any further invasion of those [illegible] by the swaggering and domineering spirit of [illegible] offering immortal honor upon [illegible] pronounced and the State which [illegible] the righteous judgment, we have thought [illegible] a proper occasion to lay before our [illegible] an outline of the cause, the [illegible] and the issue of the GLOVER RESCUE [illegible]

[illegible] the year 1850, passed, among other [illegible] quiet "agitation" on the [illegible] known as the Fugi[illegible] It was one of a batch of measures [illegible] Compromise," and was the *quid* [illegible] to the South, in consideration of [illegible] by the latter to the abolition of [illegible] in the District of Columbia.—[illegible] was long and [illegible] to simplify, expedite and [illegible] of reclaiming Fugitive Slaves, [illegible] that state the beauties and advantages [illegible] of the peculiar institution," had made, or [illegible] escape into any of the Free [illegible] inclination this act may have [illegible] state, we have excellent authority [illegible] that it was not printed, nor [illegible] of Representatives: but [illegible] through, near the close of the [illegible] operation of the gag law, and [illegible] the President, with some [illegible] principles signed the act, and it [illegible] the laws of the land. Its [illegible] was the signal for a general [illegible] the people and press of the Free [illegible] provisions and its [illegible] South, and from that day [illegible] has not ceased; nor will it while [illegible] on the American Statute Book [illegible] enforced in various quarters [illegible] instances seldom however, without [illegible] popular commotion, and sometimes [illegible] of money, attended with the [illegible] blood and the sacrifice of [illegible] for those distant and disgraceful [illegible] of Milwaukee are to several [illegible] incensed and indignant hackers on' But [illegible] was at last when the atrocity of the [illegible] brought home to them.

[illegible] March last, a negro, bruised, bleeding [illegible] was brought to this city, in custody [illegible] by the U. S. Marshal CURTIS, and [illegible] County Jail. In spite of the efforts [illegible] to keep their secret, the fact [illegible] The circumstances, too, attending the capture, came out. As the story [illegible] the mouth, the waves of popular [illegible] arose; and gathering groups [illegible] thronged the public interest in [illegible] it was soon known that brute [illegible] necessary violence had been used to arrest [illegible] the charge of being a slave, and [illegible] suspected that foul play would be [illegible] to complete what force had begun. [illegible] were moved for the imprisoned fugitive [illegible] of *Habeas Corpus* applied for and [illegible] the Judge of the County Court. [illegible] made return to the writ that the prisoner [illegible] his custody. A second writ was [illegible] this time against the U. S. Marshal. [illegible] people assembled by thousands on [illegible] square; a meeting was organized, [illegible] resolutions adopted pledging [illegible] to stand by the writ of *Habeas* [illegible] and the right of trial by jury; and committees [illegible] went on the U. S. officers to [illegible] whether they intended to obey the second [illegible] their prisoner. While the [illegible] at its height, a delegation, 100 [illegible] strong—[illegible] whence the alleged slave [illegible] hastily abducted the previous night—[illegible] on the ground, adding fuel to the fast-[illegible] At this critical juncture, too, came [illegible] that the writ of Habeas Corpus would [illegible] and the suspicion was strengthened [illegible] was to be carried back into [illegible] had been brought to the Milwaukee [illegible] by secret and without warrant of [illegible] was but, by an irresistible impulse, [illegible] without consent, or premeditation, a [illegible] mad for the Jail, the doors battered [illegible] prisoner released, placed in a wagon [illegible] beyond the reach of pursuit, amid [illegible] of sympathizing thousands.

[illegible] brief history of the rescue of the slave, Joshua Glover. The [illegible] and the forcible release of [illegible] Sentence in the eye of the law and [illegible] the public. For those, as [illegible] this speech at Young's [illegible] to the State of Wisconsin, and to the [illegible] whose peace had been broken [illegible] the province of the Federal [illegible] to that repose in Our own [illegible] who were competent to the [illegible] of the Federal Government. [illegible] their initiative. Their first [illegible] the arrest of S. M. BOOTH, [illegible] pleader in the rescue, by [illegible] Commissioner Smith. An [illegible] at once, and Mr. Booth was held [illegible] answer the complaint at [illegible] of the U. S. Court. He gave bail [illegible] his recognizance was surrendered by his [illegible] for a writ of *Habeas Corpus* [illegible] case in his behalf, before Judge [illegible] of our own Supreme Court. The writ [illegible] granted upon it, and Mr [illegible] the Judge to show that the [illegible] was insufficient, and the Fugitive [illegible] per curiæ which the proceeding was [illegible] quashed. These points were [illegible] able and elaborate opinion, which [illegible] circulated thro' the public press. [illegible] the U. S. Officers took an appeal [illegible] writ of the Supreme Court.—[illegible] the decision: all three Judges [illegible] in order of discharge, tho' one [illegible] differed somewhat as to that [illegible] Smith's opinion which held the [illegible] Act to be unconstitutional.

[illegible] District Court, Judge MILLER [illegible] presiding, commenced its summer term at [illegible] and the Grand Jury found indictments [illegible] Booth, Ryckart and others, for [illegible] in the rescue of Glover. Upon [illegible] and by order of the Judge, Mr. [illegible] was arrested. He went to jail and [illegible] invoked the interposition [illegible] Supreme Court. It was denied [illegible] on the ground that the jurisdiction of [illegible] not attached, and that comity required that the State Court should not interfere [illegible] Federal Court had heard the case and [illegible] judgment. Thereupon Mr. Booth [illegible] to stand and stand his trial. The Jail [illegible] District Court came on. Mr. [illegible] found to be bed by severe illness [illegible] and his case went over. John Ryckart, however, was tried under the indictment found against him, duly convicted and sentenced thereon. In January, the month just past, the U. S. Court again convened. The Grand Jury, carefully selected, found new bills of indictment against Mr. Booth (the old one having been abandoned) and several others. An attempt was made to *quash* the indictment on the ground that the Grand Jury was improperly and unfairly drawn. The motion for that purpose was overruled and the prisoner put upon his trial. The feeble hands of the U. S. District Attorney were strengthened for the occasion by the employment of able Counsel, whose zeal was stimulated by a liberal fee, as well as by personal and political antipathy towards the accused. Unusual pains were taken to get a Jury whose opinions of the Fugitive Slave Act would not stand in the way of a conviction. The presiding Judge threw his official weight into the scales against the prisoner. The evidence showed that Mr. Booth had been among the most active in getting up the meeting at the Court House Square, had been prominent in all the proceedings then and thereabout, and had been seen in close proximity to the wagon in which Glover was hurried out of the city. There was, however, not a particle of proof to connect him with the *actual* jail-breaking and jail-delivery, or to show that he was one whit more guilty than any other of the two, or three thousand citizens who "counteranced" and applauded the escape. But the Judge held that enough and more than enough had been proved to convict the defendant, *under the law*, and of that law, it was for him, and not the Jury to judge. The Jury, fettered by the positive directions of the Court and the majority of them, as we believe, in the conscientious discharge of their supposed duty, found a verdict against the prisoner. Motions were made in arrest of judgment and for a new trial. The form of the indictment was challenged, the sufficiency of the proof disputed, and strong evidence offered that one at least of the jurors had prejudged the case. But all in vain. The Judge overruled the motions and hastened to pronounce sentence.—Mr. Booth was condemned to one month's imprisonment, $1000 fine and costs of prosecution, $151,01. Mr. Ryckart to $200 fine and ten days' imprisonment. Immediately after sentence both prisoners were conducted to our County Jail and there confined.

The news created a great sensation in this city and as it flew along the telegraph wires and spread through the mails, produced intense excitement throughout the State. A public meeting, hastily called, but most numerously and respectably attended, gave utterance to the outraged feeling of our city. The county responded promptly and universally. Meantime the counsel of the prisoners once more appealed for help to the Supreme Court of the State, and this time not in vain. A writ of Habeas Corpus was granted, and in obedience to the summons, escorted by two thousand of their fellow citizens, the prisoners, in charge of the Sheriff, proceeded on Monday week to the R. R. Depot, to take the Cars for Madison. On Saturday last they returned FREE MEN! The Supreme Court having discharged them from confinement. Two of the Judges, WHITON and SMITH reiterated the opinions expressed by them in July last, as to the unconstitutionality of the Fugitive Slave Act. The third, CRAWFORD, echoing to his previous view of that question came to the order of discharge, on the ground that no offence, under that act, was charged in the indictment. The decision of the Court therefore was UNANIMOUS.

So stands the case to-day. Messrs BOOTH and RYCKART, by the *fiat* of our State Court, have been released from the fine and imprisonment to which the sentence of the Federal Court had subjected them. The Fugitive Slave Act has again been pronounced unconstitutional and void by the Supreme tribunal of the State. The great writ of liberty has been sustained. The threatening surge of Slavery aggression has been stayed in its course. The birth-right of Wisconsin—youngest and fairest offspring of the immortal Ordinance of 1787—has been nobly vindicated.—Slavery, or involuntary servitude, except for crime, cannot and will not be tolerated within her borders. KIDNAPPING finds no favor with her Courts, no protection in her jails, no countenance among her people. WISCONSIN is and will remain a FREE STATE, and while she claims no right and disclaims no desire to intermeddle in the domestic affairs of her sister sovereignties, she will at least assert and exercise at all times and at every hazard, the power to protect her own citizens, and to maintain and defend, in all their integrity, the writ of Habeas Corpus and right of trial by jury.

☞ The Republicans are very great friends to the German citizens of the State—very great indeed. They always said they were. And last week, to prove it, the Republicans in the Assembly refused to concur with the Democrats of the Senate in having a reasonable number of public documents printed in the German language.—[Green Bay Advocate.

The *Advocate* is mistaken as to the *fact*, no such resolution having been sent from the Senate to the Assembly. But suppose the Republicans in the Assembly *had* so refused, they would have done no more than their duty. The Constitution expressly declares that all printing ordered by the Legislature for their use, or for the State, *shall be let by contract to the lowest bidder*. The proposition which the *Advocate* so warmly commends, was to order a large amount of printing done, from different newspaper establishments in the State, and at high rates of pay. Even a Democratic Legislature never would have made such an order for public documents printed in English, and why should a different rule prevail as to German?

Steamboat Arrangements.

Will the Milwaukee papers inform us whether the arrangements for a Steamboat connection between Milwaukee and the ports of Manitowoc and Two Rivers, for the coming season, have been finally concluded.

With the certain prospect of an early connection with Chicago, by Rail Road, a daily line of boats to this point, is a matter of the first importance to the business men of Milwaukee as the chance of securing a large proportion of the trade of a country, whose annual exports and imports are counted by millions, will be much increased. On this point you may all speak at once if you choose.—[Manitowoc Tribune.

We copy the above from our Manitowoc contemporary in order to invite our merchants, business men and vessel owners to give the subject their early attention. We presume that there will be two Passenger trains a day on the Lake Shore Rail Road and there should be boats to connect with them, running from this port to Manitowoc and Two Rivers and stopping at all intermediate points. Our city, as the transhipping point from cars to boats is largely interested in the establishment and maintainance of a good line of steamers on the route indicated.

From Madison.

Abstract of Senate Proceedings, Saturday.

MADISON, Feb. 3, '55

Seventeen Senators appeared in their seats this morning, and the usual amount of business was transacted. The Chief Clerk was authorized to draw $500 towards his salary. Messrs Clement and Bashford were appointed a committee under joint resolution from the assembly to investigate the matter of the loss of the resolution withholding the appropriation from the Agricultural Society—which you will recollect came up *missing* between the two houses a few days since. A joint Resolution for the appointment of a Committee to visit the State Prison, and look into the charges against Sept't Starks, the situation of the prison, &c. was adopted, and Messrs BOWEN and Bashford appointed on said Committee. A Committee of three to investigate the matter of the Lunatic Asylum Contract &c., was raised on motion of Judge DUNN, Messrs Dunn, Eldridge and Taylor appointed.

A Message was received from Gov. BARSTOW, transmitting Resolutions of the Legislature of Rhode Island in favor of a repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, and that portion of Nebraska bill admitting Slavery; also resolutions in favor of bounty lands to the officers, soldiers and sailors of war of 1812; and one in favor of Cheap Ocean Postage which were referred to select committee, consisting of Messrs. Harvey, Loy and Gibson.

Mr. West introduced a bill to authorize the taking Wisconsin bank bills, in payment of taxes which was referred to a select Committee.—Messrs. West, Dewey and Hadley.

Mr. Bashford introduced a bill to amend Charter of Lawrence Institute.

Mr. Bowen to appropriate to P. L. Mossin $40; Mr. Pyncheon $64; Austin Kellogg $188; Darwin Clark $67:

The following bills were passed, viz:

To amend charter of Symphony College.

To appropriate to Tibbits and Gordon $1069; John Hollihan $62; Mat. Martin 2d $47; Dant. Arndt $24; Mat. Martin, $102; O. B. Ellis, $82; also a memorial for a daily mail from Madison to Janesville.

The Supreme Court this morning discharged Booth & Ryecraft. If I can get a copy of the opinions I will forward to you by Monday morning train.

H. R.

For the Daily Sentinel

Judge Kent and Gen. Alexander Hamilton vs. Judge Miller.

In the celebrated case of Cro "*Peaple* vs. *Croswell*," who was prosecuted for libel in 1803—for libel on THOMAS JEFFERSON, then President of the U. S.—Gen. Hamilton argued that, "it was not only the province of the jury in all criminal cases, to judge of the intent with which the act was done, but they were also authorized to judge of the law as connected with the fact."

"In England, trial by jury has always been cherished as the great security of the subject against the oppression of government."

"The real danger to our liberties was not from a few provisional troops. The road to tyranny will be opened by making *dependent Judges, by packing juries, by slavish leaders and patriots*."

"The most dangerous, the most sure, the most fatal of tyrannies was by selecting and sacrificing single individuals under the mask and forms of law, by dependent and partial tribunals. Against such measures we ought to keep a vigilant eye, and take a manly stand. Whenever they arise, we ought to resist, and resist till we have hurled the demagogues and tyrants from their imagined thrones."

"That in criminal cases, the law and the fact, being always blended, the jury for reasons of a political and peculiar nature, for the security of life and liberty, are entrusted with the power of deciding both law and fact."

In the same case, on motion for a new trial, Hon. Justice KENT, says, "at the trial of ALGERNON SYDNEY, Lord *Chief Justice Jeffries*, in his charge to the jury told them it was the duty of the Court to declare the law to the jury, *and the jury were bound to receive their declaration of the law*." They did in that case unfortunately receive the law from the court, and convicted the prisoner, but his *attainder* was after reversed by parliament, and the law as laid down on that trial was denied and reprobated—the violence of the judge and severity of the jury, held up to the reprobation and detestation of posterity.

"The case of the *seven Bishops* is a precedent of more consoling kind; it was an auspicious and memorable instance of the exercise of the right of the jury to determine both the law and the fact."

Gen. HAMILTON also said, "that the jury ought, undoubtedly, to pay every respectful regard to the opinion of the court; but suppose a trial in a capital case, and the jury are satisfied from the arguments of counsel, the law authorities that are read, and their own judgments upon the application of the law to the facts that the law arising in the case, is different from that which the court advances, are they not bound by their duty to their Creator and themselves to pronounce according to their own convictions? To oblige them to follow, in such a case, implicitly the direction of the court, is to make them commit perjury and homicide under the forms of law. Their error is fatal and cannot be corrected. The victim is sacrificed, he is executed—he perishes without redress: Was he a juror, in such a case, he would endure the rack rather than surrender his own convictions on the altar of power,—rather than obey the judicial mandate."

MESSRS. EDITORS:—If you choose, please publish the forgoing when you can conveniently find room.

The opinion of such men as Gen HAMILTON and Judge KENT, must have its influence with all right minded men. I have not quoted Judge MILLER for the reason it would fill too much space and it seems to be generally conceded that his charge was a one-sided affair. I would not do him injustice, but my convictions of the "Fugitive Slave Law" are so antagonistic to his, that I feel it a duty, that every lover of freedom should contribute something to the cause of freedom.—Had I ever seen a single expression in his charges, adverse to the existence of that abomination, I should have more charity for his opinions. But if I am not mistaken he *approves the law*. If he disapproves, but feels it his duty to carry out its odious provisions, I would respect his decisions, while I might regret his views of duty. I fear he may be influenced by an apprehension of the loss of executive favor. If he dislikes the law, he ought to resign his office, rather than be the instrument of enforcing it. That it does violence to the plain declaration of the Constitution of the Federal Union is certain. That it violates the "DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE"—one principle of which is, that "all men are born free and equal, and endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, as LIFE, LIBERTY and the pursuit of happiness"—is certain. Resistance is justifiable when laws are violent and oppressive, else was our own *Revolution* an unjustifiable resistance to the arm of power!

JUSTICE CONSTITUS.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Courier.

From Washington.

Washington, Jan. 26.

The Supreme Court is proceeding slowly through its heavy calendar. Two-thirds of the term have expired, and the middle of the docket has but just been reached. The important case of ABLEMAN vs. BOOTH, arising out of the forcible rescue of an alleged fugitive from service in Wisconsin last summer, and involving the constitutionality of the fugitive act, and the limits of State and Federal jurisdiction, will probably go over among others. Another case in point in which the construction of the old Spanish law of Indian titles will be tried. The case comes from California, and covers the title to great tracts of land there. There are two causes in which the heirs of General LAFAYETTE are plaintiffs, and the object of which is to establish their claim to extensive tracts in Louisiana. The delay in rendering the decision upon the final motion in the great case of the Wheeling Bridge, indicates a difference of opinion among the judges on the points submitted.—[N. Y. Courier & Enquirer, Jan. 29.

MONETARY.—The bill-holders of our suspended Banks now may be happy to learn that the last quotations of State Bonds sold in New York city was ninety seven cents and prospects of raising. The Banks have also three per cent interest additional with the Auditor which makes the bills at present at par.—[Chicago Democrat.

Meeting of the Citizens of the Town of Oakland, held at the School House at Oakland Centre.

OAKLAND, Jan. 25th, 1855.

Meeting called to order, and on motion CHARD CRANE chosen Chairman, unanimously and GEO. C. SMITH, Secretary.

By request of chairman, Geo C Smith presented the following resolutions, which were ably discussed by Doct. Bryant of Lake Mills when Geo. C. Smith and Mr. Ellis, were called out to discuss the resolutions farther. When on motion, the resolutions were unanimously adopted, as reported.

Whereas, S. M. Booth and John Ryecraft are now incarcerated in the County Jail of Milwaukee County, for no crime, except you call an act of Humanity a crime, and whereas, they are both so in jail in consequence of the partial proceedings of Judge Miller, in violation of both justice, law, and evidence. Therefore

Resolved, That we, the citizens of the town of Oakland, agree and bind ourselves to sustain the said Booth and Ryecraft, both by our voice and purse to the full extent of our ability, and we hereby tender them our united and heartfelt sympathy for their martyrdom in the cause of Human Liberty.

Resolved, That we cannot look on the course of Judge Miller with the "*least degree of allowance*," and that we regard him as a *disgrace* to the name of *Judge*, a *Tyrant* when clothed with a little *Brief Authority*, an old *Granny* and a *miserable Doughface*.

Resolved, That we will continue the war on the Fugitive Slave Law, and bind ourselves to fight on until the heinous, disgraceful, oppressive and infernal enactment shall be expelled from our Statute book.

Resolved, That we are opposed to *packed* juries, and of course to officers who *pack them*, and our faith in the 'Higher Law,' is so full that if our fellow citizens are imprisoned by the verdict of such packed juries we shall feel justified in using our *Spiritual rappers* to release them.

Resolved, That if true (which was not proved) that they committed the acts with which they are charged, we believe with some of the jury on Booth's trial, that "the (Booth) performed a most *noble, benevolent* and *humane act*," and believing thus we will act our belief, in endeavoring to shield him from harm for doing a "*noble*, benevolent and humane act."

Resolved, That these resolutions and the proceedings of this meeting be sent to said Booth and Mr. King for publication, and said Booth be requested to send a copy of his paper containing them to *Judge Miller*. Adopted

Mr. Bryant presented additional resolutions, as follows, which were also unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That since the laws of our land have become so horribly corrupt as to allow citizens to suffer severe fine and imprisonment, merely for obeying the promptings of the impulses of our better nature, and the laws of God, that it is high time for the strong arm of the people to be aroused in the defence of liberty and the God given rights of our humanity. Adopted.

Resolved, That the imprisonment of these, our fellow citizens, Booth and Ryecraft is only indicative of the liability we are all under, of having our liberty taken from us, and our most sacred rights being invaded, and that we should not only resist them in regaining their liberty, but also be prepared to resist, even at the expense of life the encroachment of "this sum of all Villanies." Adopted

Resolved, That in the recent mock trial of Mr. Booth, there was no evidence offered which proved him guilty of violating even the Fugitive Slave Law, and that his sentence and imprisonment are the result of a malicious prejudice by an unprincipled Judge, whose high ambition is to be a tool for doing the dirty work of Slavery. Adopted

Resolved, That on the 22d of February, the day on which Mr Booth's imprisonment expires, and also the birthday of our immortal Washington, that there be a universal turning out of our citizens in the City of Milwaukee, to welcome Mr. Booth with cheering and congratulation, as the exponent of liberty, and the inalienable right of men. Adopted

On motion a Committee of six, consisting of E G Snell, Geo C Smith, B F Pixley, E. F. Hall, S Levit, and Charles Goodrich were appointed by the Chair, to solicit funds for the release of S. M Booth and John Ryecraft from imprisonment, and to defend them from the penalties of a *corrupt* Judicial tribunal, and to solicit subscription to the Free Democrat published by S M. Booth.

On motion meeting adjourned "*sine die*"

GIRARD CRANE, Chairman

GEO C. SMITH, Secretary.

Temperance Meetings at Waukesha

A meeting having been called by the friends of Temperance, a few met at the Congregational Church, in Waukesha village, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 24th. The meeting was opened with prayer, by the Rev. ME D HOLMES, who was subsequently appointed President, and THOS. FAULKNER, Secretary. Some remarks were made by those who had circulated petitions, and others

A committee of three, viz., Dr. CASTLE, D. R. BACON, and D. JOHNSON, was appointed to prepare an address to the people of Waukesha County, on the subject of the Maine Law, to be published in our county papers and in the *Sentinel*, and *Free Democrat*, of Milwaukie; and to confer with the friends of Temperance in the different towns.

The meeting then adjourned, to meet at the Congregational Church next Sabbath evening, to hear a lecture from Dr. CASTLE.

SABBATH EVENING, Jan. 28th

A meeting was held according to adjournment, a large number being present. Dr. CASTLE delivered an interesting lecture.

The report of the committee, was then called for, and the following address, written by Rev MEAD HOLMES, was read and adopted.

J. FAULKNER, Sec'y

THE MAINE LAW.

Fellow-Citizens of Waukesha County:

Allow us to address you, briefly on the importance of united and earnest effort, to secure the passage of a Prohibitory Liquor Law, at the present session of the Legislature. The sad developements of the past year, more fully than ever, demonstrate the necessity of such a measure. The License system, whether License is granted or withheld, is of small account. In Waukesha, License is withheld, but intoxicating liquors are sold openly in fourteen places. More than when License was granted. Intemperance in our midst, and with less excitions, throughout our State, has reached an appalling height. And what is the remedy? Those now engaged in the Rum Traffic, are not to be counted by any returns. We must have the Maine Law with all its pains and penalties. Regulating the evils of Rum selling in community, is like regulating the evils of fire in gun powder. Experience shows that the only safe regulation is annihilation. The happy working of the proposed law in several States is beyond dispute. In Massachusetts, although at first, the Rum Capitalists pledged $500,000 to defeat it, now every department of government is in its favor even in Boston is yielding to the overwhelming evidence of its necessity and value. In Connecticut, its bitterest opposers, are becoming its warmest advocates. Says Governor DUTTON, "it has proved more efficient than its most sanguine friends anticipated—streets that before were constantly disturbed by drunken brawls, are now as quiet as any others." In New York, the Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Legislature, are all committed to a Prohibitory Law. The law by its actual operation, so commends itself to the better judgment of enlightened, candid men, that not only in New England, but in all parts of our land, it is hailed as a Star of hope.—Pennsylvania and New Jersey, are bound to have the Law, and even in Texas almost the entire Press, is vindicating its claims. But surely, no State needs it more than Wisconsin. We need it, to save our property—to restore plenty and happiness to many dwellings now the abodes of want and misery—to rescue the poor inebriate from infamy and death—to remove temptation from our young men—to stanch bleeding wounds and bind up the broken hearted. Last year we decided in favor of the Law, but the Legislature failed to carry out our views. Let us now show, that after a years reflection, our minds are the same. Let some one in every town of the County and indeed of the State, circulate petitions of the following or like form.

To the Honorable, the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, January 1855.

The undersigned citizens of ——— would respectfully petition your Honorable Body, to enact, at your present session, a Prohibitory Liquor Law, similar to the Maine Law.

Both sexes have a right to be heard. If we desire the Maine Law, let us ask it. If, it is not worth asking, our Representatives may rest us, it was not worth making. They should know our present convictions and be without excuse for inaction. Let them understand that their constituents are in earnest—that we want the Law and want it now. In Waukesha, we have procured about a thousand names—*now* is the time to work.

Procrastination is dangerous—multitudes for ever saved, must be saved by the action of the present session. Wisconsin furnishes annually 2,000 victims for the drunkard's grave. We beseech you therefore, by your compassion for the wretched, by your interest in the welfare and reputation of our County and State, by every tie that binds you to your native land, by your fear of heaven's frown and hope of heaven's blessing, at once to enroll and forward your names, as the friends of the Maine Law; that you will you do something, to stay that fiery deluge more to be dreaded, than the Eruptions of Etna or Vesuvius.

CITY MATTERS.

MECHANICS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Annual Statement of this Home Institution will be found in our advertising columns. The past season was a trying one to Insurance Companies, here and elsewhere, but the Merchants' Mutual, as the figures show, has come out "right side up." The election of Officers and Trustees, on Saturday, resulted in the choice of the following gentlemen:

President—L. W. WEEKS

Vice President—HARRISON LUDINGTON

Trustees—C. D. DARLING, E. P. ALLIS, G. P. HEWITT, D. NEWCOMB, HORATIO HILL.

Mr. P. W. BURROWS is the Secretary of the Company, Mr. D FERGUSON, Treasurer, and Capt. J. D MERRILL, Inspector.

A beautiful collation, prepared by BUNDY, of the "Home," was partaken of, on Monday, by a large number of the friends and customers of the Merchants' Mutual, and a very general wish expressed that their next dividend might be equally satisfactory.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES INSURANCE COMPANY.—This Company held their election yesterday, and the following officers were elected

President—S. S. DAGGETT.

Vice President—MOSES KNEELAND.

Secretary—J. AUBREY HELFENSTEIN.

Treasurer—JAMES B MARTIN.

Counsellor—H. L. PALMER.

Directors—JAMES H. MARTIN, MOSES KNEELAND, SAMUEL HALE.

This Company, which commenced business in June last, has already declared a dividend of eight per cent—nearly one per cent per month.

Police Court—Feb. 5.

BEFORE CLINTON WALWORTH ESQ. POLICE JUSTICE.

CASE OF BEATING A WIFE.—A man named George Whittaker, was brought down from jail and tried for an assault and battery upon his wife; the woman who bore the marks of a severe beating, narrated the circumstances of the difficulty: the defendant admitted striking her "just as hard as he could," but claimed that it was in self defense. As he had been before the court on another occasion for like conduct, he was fined heavily, $50,00 and costs, and to stand committed until it was paid. Upon a complaint charging him with threatening the life of the defendant, he was required to give bail in the sum of $300 and in default of payment of the fine and the procuring of bail was taken back to jail, remarking that he would "stay till the day of judgement before he paid it."

[We are requested by the City Marshal who made the arrest in the above case to state that no fault attached to him or any one else in not bringing the defendant down on Saturday, that defendant was much intoxicated when arrested, and that it was by his benefit to remain; until he was thoroughly sobered before his trial.]

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.

JUDGE MILLER, PRESIDING.

Monday, Feb. 5.

James T. Haywardet al. vs John Van Epsetal. Finch & Lynde Com. Solrs., J. Downer Defts. Sols. Order that receiver take possession of certain real estate.

Baruch S. Weil vs. Carl Buejoeger. H. L Palmer Compl. Solr, Emmons & Van Dyke Deft. Solr. Motion for injunction argued.

For the Daily Sentinel

Messrs Editors:—Permit me through the columns of the *Sentinel*, to enquire of the Milwaukee Daily *News*, who the leader of the 'Hottentots' was, to whom it referred in its article headed, "The reign of terror." Since it denies referring to Dr. WOLCOTT, we are quite anxious to know who our leader was, so that at the next Election, we can honor the desirous. Speak out, Mr NOOSE.

ONE OF THE HOTTENTOTS.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 5th.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—MR. F SMITH has been appointed Agent for this Company for Milwaukee and vicinity. The Company is one of the wealthiest in the world; its paid up capital, surplus and reserve funds amounting now to *three millions of dollars*. The New York Directors, whose names will be found in the Agent's advertisement, are well-known and prominent business men of that city. The stockholders are personally liable for all losses. Here, certainly, are ample guarantees for insurers. The office of Mr. SMITH is at the depot of the M. & M. Rail Road, Fourth Ward.

PUBLIC BALL TO-NIGHT.—A public ball will be given to-night, at Treat's Hall, and in order that all can attend, the tickets admitting a Lady and Gentleman, are sold for $2,00 each. The Music will be furnished by SARGEANT'S BAND, which itself is sufficient to ensure a large attendance. A Supper will be supplied, and the Managers intend to make it *the* Ball of the season. Tickets can be obtained at H. Miller's, or at the door.

CARPET BAG LOST.—In our advertising columns will be found a Reward of Fifty Dollars for a lost Carpet Bag, and no questions asked. The article was lost on the Rail Road between Wauwatosa and Milwaukee.

State Agricultural Society.

We take the following statement of the fiscal affairs of the State Agricultural Society for the year 1854, from the annual report of the President, E. W. Edgerton.:

INCOME.

From Annual Members,	$ 234.00
" Life Members,	185 00
" State of Wisconsin	3,000,00
" Miscellaneous Accounts	2,269,01
	$5,688,01

EXPENDITURES.

State Fair Expenses,	$ 916.09
Sheep Shearing Expenses:	35 67
	2,33
Room Rent and Office Expenses,	135.94
Salary,	1,000,00
Traveling Expenses,	60,50
Premiums,	1,137,09
Postage and Expenses,	91,95
Printing and Stationery,	140.77
Contingent Expenses,	300,00
Clerk Hire	85.00
Tents, purchased in 1853.	959,50
Library,	12,00
Deficiency, Dec. 31,1851,	118,30
Expenses of Executive Committee,	225 69
Discount on Appropriation,	219,00
Interest on Individual Advances,	32,00
Cash to Balance,	166,22
	$5,688,01

—[Madison Journal.

BRAVE TALK!—There is evidently a rattling among the dry bones, by the way in which the Madison *Democrat* talks bravado over the investigations which are going on in the Legislature concerning the way in which State affairs are being administered. It has not the self reliant, calm tone which conscious integrity generally preserves, but puts a brazen face on the matter—dares the enemy to come on—calls out to "hurry up the investigations"—and at intervals throws dust in the eyes of the assailants by diverting attention to other quarters—asking among other things, that an "investigation be had into the loans *under the last State administration*, and their securities."

If there was iniquity under the last State administration, we cannot see what bearing it has upon the present investigations: and we presume that those who are making these inquiries are not green enough to be caught with such chaff, or be drawn off a moment from the matter in hand. When they are done with these investigations there will be time for the prosecution of whatever others may be suggested.

The Madison *Democrat* has once before insinuated that there was something wrong in the management of the school fund during the last administration, but has never had the manliness to make definite charges or attempt an exposure. It has already, and probably will continue to content itself with personal abuse instead, in the security that it is not in our line or taste to retaliate in kind. It has no charges to make against the late School Fund Commissioners, and is throwing out these insinuations only to draw attention from something else.—[Green Bay Advocate (Dem.)

HOUSE OF REFUGE BILL.—We have carefully read the House of Refuge Bill, drawn by the late District Attorney, which will be introduced in the Legislature in a day or two. It will be sent to Madison to-day. It is necessarily long, but embraces clearly the objects for which it is intended, and is worded with care and precision. We shall give a synopsis in our columns as soon as it is presented.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BY SPECIAL LINE.

Arrival of the Steamship

UNION!

Austria Preparing for War!

[PRIVATE DESPATCH TO THE SENTINEL.]

New York, Feb. 5.

Union arrived. Her news has been mostly anticipated, but brings some interesting additional items.

The Russians have only two armed vessels at Sebastopol. The invasion of Principalities by Russians a small affair and greatly exaggerated. Reported that Cabinet at Vienna intimated to England and France its conviction of peace not likely to ensue from present conference. Under these circumstances Austria prepares for war, and will place her armies at the disposal of Allies when requested.

F. A. A.

Evening Despatch.

[EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE SENTINEL.]

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Feb. 5.

FLOUR—market dull and drooping—sales 2,500 bbls at 8,25a8,50 for common to good state; 9,12½a9,25 for common to good Ohio, Michigan and Indiana; small sales Canadian at 8,75a8,87½ in bond; 9,25,9,75 duty paid.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet. Rye dull. Corn unchanged—sales 20,000 bus at 99a1,00 for western and yellow southern. Oats steady.

Whiskey in moderate demand—sales 200 bbls at 33a33½.

Provisions—Pork is easy—transactions moderate at 12,50 for old mess; 14,@14,25 for new do; 14,25@15 for Western prime; mess beef selling slowly at previous rates. Prime mess nominal at 21a26; Beef hams in good demand at full prices; sales 100 bbls at 13,50@16; Cut meats unchanged; Dressed hogs in good demand at 7@7½. Lard steady at 9½@10. Butter and cheese unchanged.

New York, Feb. 5.

A man named N. H. Holbrook is now under arrest in this city charged with extensive swindling in procuring the insertion of advertisements all over the country of in so-called "American Artist Union," no such Society having any existence. He is understood to have taken in about 300 newspapers.

Oswego, Feb. 5.

A fire occurred here last evening, destroying the building corner West Bridge and Water Streets.

Weather cold and clear thermometer 22 degrees below zero.

QUEBEC, Feb. 5th.

Thermometer 23 degrees below zero in the lower town and 32 in the upper; weather clear.

Ogdensburgh, Feb 5th.

Weather fine and clear. There is now good crossing on the ice to Prescott.

New York, Feb. 5.

The buildings 138 and 140 Fulton street were destroyed by fire this morning—a clothing warehouse and book store. The *Sun* newspaper building, adjoining the premises, escaped uninjured. Loss estimated at $50,000. The extensive rope walk of S. F. & W. S. Wilkinson, some 500 feet long, together with some of the other buildings, were destroyed by fire last evening—loss $25,000. Both of the above fires supposed to be work of incendiaries. Three men have been arrested, charged with the crime.

The Portuguese Consul General publishes an official notice that Corn and Corn Meal will be permitted free of entry into the Cape De Verde Islands, until July 31st next.

It is understood that J. N. T TUCKER, recently found guilty of murder of his wife and child, will have his sentence commuted, and be sent to Lunatic Asylum.

Washington, February 5.

HOUSE.—The resolution setting apart the 8th for consideration of bills of a public character, reported by the Judiciary Committee, was passed by a vote of 126 to 42. Tuesday, 15th, was fixed for the consideration of public bills from the Com. on Naval Affairs.

Concord, Feb. 5.

Rev. IRA MOORE, paste of the Universalist Society of this city and lately the K. N. nominee for Governor, dropped dead in the street this morning, probably from affection of the heart.

Washington, Feb. 5th.

SENATE.—Mr. Stuart presented a resolution of the Legislature of Michigan, instructing the delegates from that State, to oppose the introduction of of Slavery in the Territories of the United States, and to use their influence to procure the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law. Mr. Chase said he should neither obey the instructions, nor resign his seat.

TOLEDO, Feb. 5th

Fire on Saturday night, burning Rye & Co's Book Store T. C, Stewarts Dry Goods; total loss $10,000; insurance about $8,00.

Chicago, Feb. 5.

Weather milder this P. M., but western and southern Railroads are still in a bad condition.

House of Representatives on Saturday passed a resolution repudiating the course of our Senators in Congress on the Kansas-Nebraska bill, by ayes 37, noes 27.

VOLUME XI. MILWAUKEE DAILY SENTINEL. NEW SERIES.

THE DAILY SENTINEL.

Tuesday Morning, February 6.

Opinions of the Judges of the Supreme Court in the Rescue Trials.

I think, this morning, the Opinions of [illegible] and Crawford, Chief Justice [illegible], charging Messrs. Booth and [illegible] improvement.

[illegible] with interest throughout the [illegible] United States. We forbear comment [illegible] the late hour at which the opinion [illegible] read.

THE GLOVER RESCUE TRIALS.

The Decision of our Supreme Court.

[illegible] of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin [illegible] of Saturday last and briefly reported [illegible] *Sentinel*, discharging S. M. [illegible] and Dr. H. H. [illegible], two citizens of this [illegible] from the fine and imprisonment to which they had been sentenced by Judge Miller, after conviction in the U. S. District Court of alleged violation of the Fugitive Slave Act, in a matter [illegible] deep excitement to impart to be lightly passed [illegible] without further remark.—[illegible] decision as fraught with important consequences to the great cause of Constitutional Rights and Human Liberty; as setting up [illegible] are not any further invasion of those rights by the trampling and domineering spirit of [illegible] and as offering immortal honor upon [illegible] pronounced and the State which [illegible] judgment, we have thought [illegible] a proper occasion to say before our [illegible] in relation to the cause, the [illegible] and the case of the Glover Rescue [illegible].

[illegible] the year 1850, passed, among other [illegible] what is known as the Fugi[illegible] It was one of a batch of measures [illegible] Compromise," and was the *quid pro quo* offered to the South, in consideration of [illegible] given by the latter to the abolition of [illegible] in the District of Columbia.—[illegible] was long and to simplify, expedite and [illegible] of reclaiming Fugitive Slaves, [illegible] appreciate the benefits and advantages [illegible] institution," had made, or [illegible] of the peculiar institution," had made, or [illegible] escape into any of the Free [illegible] Such provisions this act may have [illegible] to be, we have excellent authority for stating that it was not printed, nor [illegible] through, near the close of the [illegible] operation of the gag law, and [illegible] one of the democratic leaders [illegible] The President, with some [illegible] signed the act, and it [illegible] the laws of the land. Its [illegible] was the signal for a general [illegible] people and press of the Free [illegible] provisions and its [illegible] with fidelity, and from that day [illegible] has not ceased, nor will it while [illegible] on the American Statute Book [illegible] enforced in various quarters [illegible] instances without number, with[illegible] popular commotion, and sometimes [illegible] of money, attended with the [illegible] and the sacrifice of [illegible] those distant and disgraceful [illegible] of Milwaukee are for several [illegible] and indignant lookers on' But [illegible] was at last when the atrocity of the [illegible] to be brought home to them.

[illegible] a negro, bruised, bleeding [illegible] was brought to the city, in custody [illegible] Marshal Cotton, and [illegible] County Jail. In spite of the efforts [illegible] to keep their secret, the fact [illegible] The circumstances, too, at[illegible] came out. As the story [illegible] mouth, the waves of popular [illegible] began to rise; and gathering groups [illegible] crowded the public interest in [illegible] It was soon known that brutal [illegible] evidence had been used to arrest [illegible] the charge of being a slave, and [illegible] suspected that foul play would be [illegible] to suppress what force had begun. [illegible] were moved for the imprisoned fugitive [illegible] of *Habeas Corpus* applied for and [illegible] before the Judge of the County Court, [illegible] made return to the writ that the prisoner [illegible] his custody. A second writ was [illegible] against the U. S. Marshal. [illegible] people assembled by thousands on [illegible] square; a meeting was organized, [illegible] resolutions adopted pledging [illegible] backed by the writ of *Habeas Corpus* and the right of trial by Jury; and committees appointed to wait on the U. S. officers [illegible] whether they intended to obey the second [illegible] their prisoner. While the [illegible] at its height, a delegation, 100 [illegible] from Racine—whence the alleged slave [illegible] had abducted the previous night—[illegible] on the ground, adding fuel to the fast-[illegible] At this critical juncture, too, came [illegible] that the writ of Habeas Corpus would [illegible] and the suspicion was strengthened [illegible] was to be carried back into [illegible] had been brought to the Milwaukee [illegible] for safe and without warrant of [illegible] was but, by an irresistible impulse [illegible] without counsel, or premeditation, a [illegible] released, placed in a wagon [illegible] beyond the reach of pursuit, amid [illegible] of sympathizing thousands.

[illegible] short history of the *rescue* of the [illegible] slave, Joshua Glover. The [illegible] and the forcible release of [illegible] in the eye of the law and [illegible] the public. For these, as [illegible] in his speech at Young's [illegible] to the State of Wisconsin violated, and to the [illegible] whose peace had been broken [illegible] the province of the Federal [illegible] that reparation thereupon [illegible] authorities were competent to the [illegible] of the Federal Government. [illegible] the initiative. Their first [illegible] the arrest of S. M. Booth, [illegible] speakership in the rescue, by [illegible] Commissioner Smith. An [illegible] ion, and Mr. Booth was held [illegible] and under the complaint in [illegible] of the U. S. Court. He gave bail [illegible] was surrendered by his [illegible] that a writ of *Habeas Corpus* [illegible] in his behalf, before Judge [illegible] Supreme Court. The writ [illegible] argument had upon it, and Mr [illegible] the Judge holding that the [illegible] was insufficient, and the Fugitive [illegible] under which the proceeding was [illegible] These points were elaborated into [illegible] and elaborate opinion, which [illegible] circulated thro' the public press. [illegible] the U. S. Officers took a appeal [illegible] writ of the Supreme Court.—[illegible] the decision: all three Judges [illegible] the order of discharge, tho' one [illegible] dissented as to that [illegible] Smith's opinion which held the [illegible] Slave Act to be unconstitutional.

[illegible] District Court, Judge Miller [illegible] proceeding commenced its summer term at [illegible] and the Grand Jury found indictments [illegible] Messrs. Booth, Ryckart and others, for [illegible] the rescued Glover. Upon [illegible] and by order of the Judge, Mr. [illegible] was arrested. He went to jail and [illegible] to invoke the interposition [illegible] State Supreme Court. It was denied [illegible] the ground that the jurisdiction of [illegible] Court had attached, and that comity required that the State Court should not interfere [illegible] Federal Court had heard the case and [illegible] judgment. Thereupon Mr. Booth [illegible] to sue and stand his trial. The fall [illegible] District Court came on. Mr. [illegible] failed to be had by reason of severe illness and his case went over. John Rycraft, however, was tried under the indictment found against him in July, convicted and sentenced. In January, the month just past, the U. S. Court again convened. The Grand Jury, carefully selected, found new bills of indictment against Mr. Booth (the old one having been abandoned) and several others. An attempt was made to *quash* the indictment on the ground that the Grand Jury was improperly and unfairly drawn. The motion for that purpose was overruled and the prisoner put upon his trial. The feeble hands of the U. S. District Attorney were strengthened for the occasion by the employment of able Counsel, whose zeal was stimulated by a liberal fee, as well as by personal and political antipathy towards the accused. Unusual pains were taken to get a Jury whose opinions of the Fugitive Slave Act would not stand in the way of a conviction. The presiding Judge threw his official weight into the scales against the prisoner. The evidence showed that Mr. Booth had been among the most active in getting up the meeting at the Court House Square, had been prominent in all the proceedings then and thereabout, and had been seen in close proximity to the wagon in which Glover was hurried out of the city. There was, however, not a particle of proof to connect him with the *actual* jail-breaking and jail-delivery, or to show that he was one whit more guilty than any other of the two, or three thousand citizens who "counte-nanced" and applauded the escape. But the Judge held that enough and more than enough had been proved to convict the defendant, *under the law*, and of that law, it was for him, and not the Jury to judge. The Jury, fettered by the positive directions of the Court and the majority of them, as we believe, in the conscientious discharge of their supposed duty, found a verdict against the prisoner. Motions were made in arrest of judgment and for a new trial. The form of the indictment was challenged, the sufficiency of the proof disputed, and strong evidence offered that one at least of the jurors had prejudged the case. But all in vain. The Judge overruled the motions and hastened to pronounce sentence.—Mr. Booth was condemned to one month's imprisonment, $1000 fine and costs of prosecution. $151.01. Mr. Ryckraft to $200 fine and ten days" imprisonment. Immediately after sentence both prisoners were conducted to our County Jail and there confined.

The news created a great sensation in this city and as it flew along the telegraph wires and spirited the mails, produced intense excitement throughout the State. A public meeting, hastily called, but most numerously and respectably attended, gave utterance to the outraged feeling of our city. The county responded promptly and universally. Meantime the counsel of the prisoners once more appealed for help to the Supreme Court of the State, and thus time not in vain. A writ of Habeas Corpus was granted, and in obedience to the mandamus, escorted by two thousand of their fellow citizens, the prisoners, in charge of the Sheriff, proceeded on Monday week to the R. R. Depot, to take the Cars for Madison. On Saturday last they returned FREE MEN! The Supreme Court having discharged them from confinement. Two of the Judges, Warren and Smith delivered the opinions expressed by them in July last, as to the unconstitutionality of the Fugitive Slave Act. The third, Crawford, adhering to his previous view of that question concurred in the order of discharge, on the ground that no offence, under that act, was charged in the indictment. The decision of the Court therefore was unanimous.

So stands the case to-day. Messrs. Booth and Ryckraft, by the *fiat* of our State Court, have been released from the fine and imprisonment to which the sentence of the Federal Court had subjected them. The Fugitive Slave Act has again been pronounced unconstitutional and void by the Supreme tribunal of the State. The great writ of Liberty has been sustained. The threatening surge of Slavery aggression has been stayed in its course. The birth-right of Wisconsin — youngest and fairest offspring of the immortal Ordinance of 1787—has been nobly vindicated.—Slavery, or involuntary servitude, except for crime, cannot and will not be tolerated within her borders. Kidnapping finds no favor with her Courts, no protection in her jails, no countenance among her people. Wisconsin is and will remain a FREE STATE, and while she claims no right and cherishes no desire to intermeddle in the domestic affairs of her sister sovereignties, she will at least assert and exercise at all times and at every hazard, the power to protect her own citizens, and to maintain and defend, in all their integrity, the writ of Habeas Corpus and right of trial by jury.

☞ The Republicans are very great friends to the German citizens of the State—very great indeed. They always said they were. And last week, to prove it, the Republicans in the Assembly refused to concur with the Democrats of the Senate in having a reasonable number of public documents printed in the German language.—[Green Bay Advocate.

The *Advocate* is mistaken as to the *fact*, no such resolution having been sent from the Senate to the Assembly. But suppose the Republicans in the Assembly *had* so refused, they would have done no more than their duty. The Constitution expressly declares that all printing ordered by the Legislature for their use, or for the State, *shall be let by contract to the lowest bidder*. The proposition which the *Advocate* so warmly commends, was to order a large amount of printing done, from different newspaper establishments in the State, and at high rates of pay. Even a Democratic Legislature never would have made such an order for public documents printed in English, and why should a different rule prevail as to German?

Steamboat Arrangements.

Will the Milwaukee papers inform us whether the arrangements for a Steamboat connection between Milwaukee and the ports of Manitowoc and Two Rivers, for the coming season, have been finally concluded.

With the certain prospect of an early connection with Chicago, by Rail Road, a daily line of boats to this point, as a matter of the first importance to the business men of Milwaukee as the chance of securing a large proportion of the trade of a country, whose annual exports and imports are counted by millions, will be much increased. On this point you may all speak at once if you choose.—[Manitowoc Tribune.

We copy the above from our Manitowoc contemporary in order to invite our merchants, business men and vessel owners to give the subject their early attention. We presume that there will be two Passenger trains a day on the Lake Shore Rail Road and there should be boats to connect with them, running from this port to Manitowoc and Two Rivers, and stopping at all intermediate points. Our city, as the transhipping point from cars to boats is largely interested in the establishment and maintainance of a good line of steamers on the route indicated.

Party Keen.—In the Assembly, a few days since a resolution was introduced enquiring into the affairs of the Improvement Company, and it was referred to a committee of which Morgan L. Martin is *chairman*. This is the way in which the *honest* "Republicans" do their work.—[Mechanics Advocate.

The reference in question was to the committee on State Affairs, as the proper one, but the Chairman Mr Martin immediately reported back the resolution with the recommendation that it be sent to a Select Committee, and the Assembly so ordered. The Committee consists of Messrs Tophil, Tibbetts, Hull, Judson and Gary. *That* "is the way in which the *honest* "Republicans" do their work." Will the *Advocate* please make a note of it?

Remarks of Judge Miller.

At the opening of the U. S. District Court this morning, Judge Miller alluded at length to the late action of the Supreme Court in taking Booth and Ryckraft out of the custody into which they had been committed by the judgement of the District Court. It was an elaborate review of the case, in which he examined the Fugitive Slave law, and declared it to be constitutional, and denied the right of the Supreme Court to interfere either under the laws of the United States or the State. He concluded by stating that, as there was no immediate necessity for providing a temporary place of confinement, he shall refer the whole matter to the government at Washington. We shall publish the views of Judge Miller to morrow.

We copy the above from the *News* of yesterday, as a *quasi* official statement of Judge Miller's position in the *Hobeas Corpus* case.

From Madison.

Abstract of Senate Proceedings, Saturday.

Madison, Feb. 3, '55

Seventeen Senators appeared in their seats this morning, and the usual amount of business was transacted. The Chief Clerk was authorized to draw $500 towards his salary. Messrs Clement and Bashford were appointed a committee under joint resolution from the assembly to investigate the matter of the loss of the resolution withholding the appropriation from the Agricultural Society—which you will recollect came up *missing* between the two houses a few days since. A joint Resolution for the appointment of a Committee to visit the State Prison, and look into the charges against Sept Starks, the situation of the prison, &c. was adopted, and Messrs. Bowen and Bashford appointed on said Committee. A Committee of three to investigate the matter of the Lunatic Asylum Contract &c., was raised on motion of Judge Dunn, Messrs Dunn, Eldridge and Taylor appointed.

A Message was received from Gov. Barstow, transmitting Resolutions of the Legislature of Rhode Island in favor of a repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, and that portion of Nebraska bill admitting Slavery; also resolutions in favor of bounty lands to the officers, soldiers and sailors of war of 1812; and one in favor of Cheap Ocean Postage which were referred to select committees, consisting of Messrs. Harvey, Loy and Gibson.

Mr. West introduced a bill to authorize the taking Wisconsin bank bills, in payment of taxes which was referred to a select Committee.—Messrs. West, Dewey and Hadley.

Mr. Bashford introduced a bill to amend Charter of Lawrence Institute.

Mr. Bowen to appropriate to P. L. Mossin $40; Mr. Pyncheon $64; Austin Kellogg $188; Darwin Clark $67:

The following bills were passed, viz:

To amend charter of Symphony College.

To appropriate to Tibbits and Gordon $1069; John Hollihan $62; Mat. Martin 2d $47; Danl. Arndt $24; Mat. Martin, $102; C. B. Ellis, $52; also a memorial for a daily mail from Madison to Janesville.

The Supreme Court this morning discharged Booth & Ryecraft. If I can get a copy of the opinions I will forward to you by Monday morning train. H. R.

For the Daily Sentinel

Judge Kent and Gen. Alexander Hamilton vs. Judge Miller.

In the celebrated case of the "*People vs. Croswell*," who was prosecuted for libel in 1803—for libel on Thomas Jefferson, then President of the U. S.—Gen. Hamilton argued that, "it was not only the province of the jury in all criminal cases, to judge of the intent with which the act was done, but they were also authorized to judge of the law as connected with the fact"

"In England, trial by jury has always been cherished as the great security of the subject against the oppression of government."

"The real danger to our liberties was not from a few provisional troops. The road to tyranny will be opened by making *dependent Judges, by packing juries, by stretching inferences and patients*"

"The most dangerous, the most sure, the most fatal of tyrannies was by selecting and sacrificing single individuals under the mask and forms of law, by dependent and partial tribunals. Against such measures we ought to keep a vigilant eye, and take a manly stand. Whenever they arise, we ought to resist, and resist till we have hurled the demagogues and tyrants from their imagined thrones."

"That in criminal cases, the law and the fact, being always blended, the jury for reasons of a political and peculiar nature, for the security of life and liberty, are entrusted with the power of deciding both law and fact"

In the same case, on motion for a new trial, Hon. Justice Kent, says, "at the trial of Algernon Sydney, Lord *Chief Justice Jeffries*, in his charge to the jury told them it was the duty of the Court to declare the law to the jury, *and the jury were bound to receive their declaration of the law*." They did in that case unfortunately receive the law from the court, and convicted the prisoner, but his *attainder* was after reversed by parliament, and the law as laid down on that trial was denied and reprobated—the violence of the judge and severity of the jury, held up to the reproach and detestation of posterity.

"The case of the *seven Bishops* is a precedent of more consoling kind; it was an auspicious and memorable instance of the exercise of the right of the jury to determine both the law and the fact."

Gen. Hamilton also said, "that the jury ought, undoubtedly, to pay every respectful regard to the opinion of the court; but suppose a trial in a capital case, and the jury are satisfied from the arguments of counsel, the law authorities that are read, and their own judgments upon the application of the law to the facts that the law arising in the case, is different from that which the court advances, are they not bound by their duty to their Creator and themselves to pronounce according to their own convictions? To oblige them to follow, in such a case, implicitly the direction of the court, is to make them commit perjury and homicide under the forms of law. Their error is fatal and cannot be corrected. The victim is sacrificed, he is executed—he perishes without redress. Was he a juror, in such a case, he would endure the rack rather than surrender his own convictions on the altar of power,—rather than obey the judicial mandate."

Messrs. Editors:—If you choose, please publish the forgoing when you can conveniently find room.

The opinion of such men as Gen. Hamilton and Judge Kent, must have its influence with all right minded men. I have not quoted Judge Miller for the reason it would fill too much space and it seems to be generally conceded that his charge was a one-sided affair. I would not do him injustice, but my convictions of the "Fugitive Slave Law" are so antagonistic to his, that I feel it a duty, that every lover of freedom should contribute something to the cause of freedom.—Had I ever seen a single expression in his charge, adverse to the existence of that abomination, I should have more charity for his opinions. But if I am not mistaken he *approves the law*. If he disapproves, but feels it his duty to carry out its odious provisions, I would respect his decision, while I might regret his views of duty. I fear he may be influenced by an apprehension of the loss of executive favor. If he dislikes the law, he ought to resign his office, rather than be the instrument of enforcing it That it does violence to the plain declaration of the Constitution of the Federal Union is certain That it violates the "Declaration of Independence"—one principle of which is, that "all men are born free and equal, and endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, as Life, Liberty and the pursuit of happiness," is certain Resistance is justifiable when laws are violent and oppressive, else was our own *Revolution* an unjustifiable resistance to the arm of power!

Junius Consultus.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Courier.

From Washington.

Washington, Jan. 26.

The Supreme Court is proceeding slowly through its heavy calendar. Two-thirds of the term have expired, and the middle of the docket has but just been reached. The important case of Ableman vs. Booth, arising out of the forcible rescue of an alleged fugitive from service in Wisconsin last summer, and involving the constitutionality of the fugitive act, and the limits of State and Federal jurisdiction, will probably go over among others Another case in one in which the construction of the old Spanish law of Indian titles will be tried. The case comes from California, and covers the title to great tracts of land there. There are two causes in which the heirs of General Lafayette are plaintiffs, and the object of which is to establish their claim to extensive tracts in Louisiana. The delay in rendering the decision upon the final motion in the great case of the Wheeling Bridge, indicates a difference of opinion among the judges on the points submitted.—[N. Y. Courier & Enquirer, Jan. 29.

Monetary.—The bill-holders of our suspended Banks may be happy to learn that the last quotations of State Bonds sold in New York city was ninety seven cents and prospects of raising. The Banks have also three per cent interest additional with the Auditor which makes the bills at present at par.—[Chicago Democrat.

Meeting of the Citizens of the Town of Oakland, held at the School House at Oakland Center.

Oakland, Jan. 25th, 1855.

Meeting called to order, and on motion Gerhard Crane chosen Chairman, unanimously and Geo. C. Smith, Secretary.

By request of chairman, Geo C Smith presented the following resolutions, which were ably discussed by Dacy, Bryant of Lake Mills when Geo. C. Smith and Mr. Ellis, were called out to discuss the resolutions farther. When on motion, the resolutions were unanimously adopted, as reported.

Whereas, S. M. Booth and John Ryecraft are now incarcerated in the County Jail of Milwaukee County, for no crime, except you call in act of Humanity a crime, and whereas, they are both so in jail, in consequence of the partial proceedings of Judge Miller, in violation of both justice, law, and evidence. Therefore

Resolved, That we, the citizens of the town of Oakland, agree and bind ourselves to sustain the said Booth and Ryecraft, both by our vote and purse to the full extent of our ability, an we hereby tender them our united and heartfel sympathy for their martyrdom in the cause of Human Liberty.

Resolved, That we cannot look on the course of Judge Miller with the "*least degree of allowance*," and that we regard him as a *disgrace* to the name of *Judge*, a *Tyrant* when clothed with a little *Brief Authority*, an old *Granny* and a *miserable Bungler*.

Resolved, That we will continue the war on the Fugitive Slave Law, and bind ourselves to fight on until the heinous, disgraceful, oppressive and infernal enactment shall be expelled from our Statute book.

Resolved, That we are opposed to *packed* juries, and, of course to officers who *pack* them; and our faith in the "Higher Law," is so full that if our fellow citizens are imprisoned by the verdict of such packed juries we shall feel justified in using our *Spiritual weapons* to release them.

Resolved, That if true (which was not proved,) that they committed the acts with which they are charged, we believe with some of the jury on Booth's trial, that "he (Booth) performed a most *noble, benevolent* and *humane act*," and believing thus we will act our belief, in endeavoring to shield him from harm for doing a "*noble*, benevolent and humane act."

Resolved, That these resolutions and the proceedings of this meeting be sent to said Booth and R. King for publication, and said Booth be requested to send a copy of his paper containing them to *Judge Miller*. Adopted

Mr. Bryant presented additional resolutions as follows, which were also unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That since the laws of our land have become so horribly corrupt as to allow citizens to suffer severe fine and imprisonment, merely for obeying the promptings of the laws of our better nature, and the laws of God, that it is high time for the strong arm of the people to be aroused in the defence of liberty and the God given rights of our humanity. Adopted.

Resolved, That the imprisonment of these, our fellow citizens, Booth and Ryecraft is only indicative of the liability we are all under, of having our liberty taken from us, and our most sacred rights being invaded, and that we should not only resist them in regaining their liberty, but also be prepared to resist, even at the expense of life the encroachment of "this sum of all Villanies." Adopted

Resolved, That in the recent mock trial of Mr. Booth, there was no evidence offered which proved him guilty of violating even the Fugitive Slave Law, and that his sentence and imprisonment are the result of a malicious perjudice by an unprincipled Judge, whose high ambition is to be a tool for doing the dirty work of Slavery. Adopted

Resolved, That on the 22d of February, the day on which Mr Booth's imprisonment expires, and also the birthday of our immortal Washington, that there be a universal gathering of our citizens in the City of Milwaukee, to welcome Mr. Booth with cheering and congratulation, as the exponent of liberty, and the inalienable right of men. Adopted

On motion a Committee of one from each of E. B. Snell, Geo. C Smith, R T Pixley, E. F. Hunt, S. Levit, and Charles Goodrich were appointed by the Chair, to solicit funds for the release of S. M Booth and John Ryecraft from imprisonment, and to defend them from the penalties of a *corrupt* Judicial tribunal, and to solicit subscription to the Free Democrat published by S. M. Booth.

On motion meeting adjourned "*sine die*"

Gerhard Crane, Chairman

Geo C. Smith, Secretary.

Temperance Meetings at Waukesha

A meeting having been called for the friends of Temperance, a few met at the Congregational Church, in Waukesha village, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 24th. The meeting was opened with prayer, by the Rev. Mr. Holmes, who was subsequently appointed President, and Thos. Patterson, Secretary. Some remarks were made by those who had circulated petitions, and others.

A committee of three, viz., Mr. Castle, D. R. Bacon, and D. Johnson, was appointed to prepare an address to the people of Waukesha County, on the subject of the Maine Law, to be published in our county papers, and in the *Sentinel*, and *Free Democrat*, of Milwaukee;—and to confer with the friends of Temperance in the different towns.

The meeting then adjourned, to meet at the Congregational Church next Sabbath evening, to hear a lecture from Dr. Castle.—*Ibid.*

Sabbath Evening, Jan. 28th

A meeting was held according to adjournment, a large number being present. Dr. Castle delivered an interesting lecture.

The report of the committee, was then called for, and the following address, written by Rev Mead Holmes, was read and adopted.

J. Faulkner, Sec'y

The Maine Law.

Fellow-Citizens of Waukesha County:

Allow us to address you, briefly on the importance of united and earnest effort, to secure the passage of a Prohibitory Liquor Law, at the present session of the Legislature. The sad developements of the past year, more fully than ever, demonstrate the necessity of such a measure. The License system, whether License is granted or withheld, is of small account in Waukesha. License is withheld, but intoxicating liquors are sold openly in fourteen places. More than when License was granted. Intemperance in our midst, and with few exceptions, throughout our State, has reached an appalling height. And what is the remedy? Those now engaged in the Rum Traffic, are not to be reached by ordinary means. We must have the Maine Law with all its pains and penalties. Regulating the evils of Rum selling in community, is like regulating the evils of fire in gun powder. Experience shows that the *only* safe regulation is annihilation. The happy working of the proposed law in several States is beyond dispute In Massachusetts, although at first, the Rum Capitalists pledged $500,000 to defeat it, now every department of government is in its favor even Boston is yielding to the overwhelming evidence of its necessity and value. In Connecticut, its bitterest opponents, are becoming its warmest advocates. Says Governor Dutton, "it has proved more efficient than its most sanguine friends anticipated—streets that before were constantly disturbed by drunken brawls, are now as quiet as any others." In New York, the Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Legislature, are all committed to a Prohibitory Law. The law by its actual operation, so commends itself to the better judgment of enlightened, candid men, that not only in New England, but in all parts of our land, it is hailed as a Star of hope.—Pennsylvania and New Jersey, are bound to have the Law, and even in Texas almost the entire Press, is vindicating its claims But surely, no State needs it more than Wisconsin We need it, to save our property—to restore plenty and happiness to many dwellings now the abode of want and misery—to rescue the poor inebriate from insanity and death—to remove temptation from our young men—to stanch bleeding wounds and stop broken hearts. Last year we decided in favor of the Law, but the Legislature failed to carry out our views. Let us now show, that after a years reflection, our mind's are the same. Let some one in every town of the County and indeed of the State, circulate petitions of the following or like form.

To the Honorable, the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, January 1855.

The undersigned citizens of ——— would respectfully petition your Honorable Body, to enact, at your present session, a Prohibitory Liquor Law, similar to the Maine Law.

Both sexes have a right to be heard. If we desire the Maine Law, let us ask it. If it is not worth asking, our Representatives may refuse us, it was not worth making They should know our present convictions and be without excuse for inaction. Let them understand that their constituents are in earnest—that we want the Law and want it now. In Waukesha, we have procured about a thousand names—*now* is the time to work

Procrastination is dangerous—multitudes have ever saved, must be saved by the action of the present session. Wisconsin furnishes annually 2,000 victims for the drunkard's grave. We beseech you therefore, by your compassion for the wretched, by your interest in the welfare and reputation of our County and State, by every tie that binds you to your native land, by your fear of heaven's frown and hope of heaven's blessing, at once to enroll and forward your names, as the friends of the Maine Law; that you will you do something, to stay that fiery deluge more to be dreaded, than the Eruptions of Etna or Vesurius,

CITY MATTERS.

Mechanics' Mutual Insurance Company.—The Annual Statement of this Home institution will be found in our advertising columns. The past season was a trying one to Insurance Companies, here and elsewhere, but the Merchants Mutual, as the figures show, has come out right side up." The election of Officers and Trustees, on Saturday, resulted in the choice of the following gentlemen:

President—L. W. Weeks

Vice President—Harrison Loughton

Trustees—C. D. Dousman, E. P. Allis, G. P. Hewitt, D. Newhall, Horatio Hill.

Mr. P. W. Burrows is the Secretary of the Company, Mr. D. Ferguson, Treasurer, and Capt. J. H. Merrill, Inspector.

A beautiful collation, prepared by Bowen, of the "Home," was partaken of, on Monday, by a large number of the friends and customers of the Merchants' Mutual, and a very general wish expressed that their next dividend might be equally satisfactory.

Election of Officers of the United States Insurance Company.—This Company held their election yesterday, and the following officers were elected

President—S. S. Daggett.

Vice President—Moses Kneel, 2d

Secretary—J. Albert Tiffenstedt.

Treasurer—James B. Martin.

Counsellor—H. L. Palmer.

Directors—James B. Martin, Moses Kneeland, Samuel Hale.

This Company, which commenced business in June last, has already declared a dividend of eight per cent—nearly one per cent per month

Police Court—Feb. 5.

Before Clinton Walworth Esq. Police Justice.

Court of Beating a Wife.—A man named George Whittaker, was brought down from jail and tried for an assault and battery upon his wife; the woman who bore the marks of a severe beating, narrated the circumstances of the difficulty; the defendant admitted striking her "just as hard as he could," but claimed that it was in self defense. As he had been before the court on another occasion for like conduct, he was fined heavily, $50,00 and costs, and to stand committed until it was paid. Upon a complaint charging him with threatening the life of the defendant, he was required to give bail in the sum of $300 and in default of payment of the fine and the procuring of bail was taken back to jail, remarking that he would "stay till the day of judgement before he paid it."

[We are requested by the City Marshal who made the arrest in the above case to state that no fault attached to him or any one else in not bringing the defendant down on Saturday, that defendant was much intoxicated when arrested, and that it was for his benefit to remain; until he was thoroughly sobered before his trial.]

U. S. District Court.

Judge Miller, Presiding.

Monday, Feb. 5.

James T. Hayward et al. vs John Van Eps et al. Finch & Lynde Com. Solrs., J. Downer Defts. Solr. Order that receiver take possession of certain real estate.

Barnes S. Weil vs. Carl Busjoeger. H. L. Palmer Compt. Solr., Emmons & Van Dyke Deft. Solr. Motion for injunction argued.

For the Daily Sentinel

Messrs. Editors:—Permit me through the columns of the *Sentinel*, to enquire of the Milwaukee Daily *News*, who the leader of the "Hottentots" was, to whom it referred in its article headed, "The reign of terror." Since it denies referring to Dr. Wolcott, we are quite anxious to know who our leader was, so that at the next Election, we can honor the desirous Speak out, Mr Noces.

One of the Hottentots.

Milwaukee, Feb. 5th.

Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company.—M. P. Smith has been appointed Agent for this Company for Milwaukee and vicinity The Company is one of the wealthiest in the world; its paid up capital, surplus and reserve funds amounting now to *three millions* of dollars. The New York Directors, whose names will be found in the Agent's advertisement, are well-known and prominent business men of that city. The stockholders are personally liable for all losses. Here, certainly, are ample guarantees for insurers. The office of Mr. Smith is at the depot of the M. & M. Rail Road, Fourth Ward.

Public Ball To-Night.—A public ball will be given to-night, at Treat's Hall, and in order that all can attend, the tickets admitting a Lady and Gentleman, are sold for $2,50 each. The Music will be furnished by Sargeant's Band, which itself is sufficient to ensure a large attendance. A Supper will be supplied, and the Managers intend to make it *the* Ball of the season. Tickets can be obtained at H. Miller's, or at the door.

Carpet Bag Lost.—In our advertising columns will be found a Reward of Fifty Dollars for a lost Carpet Bag, and no questions asked. The article was lost on the Rail Road between Wauwatosa and Milwaukee.

State Agricultural Society.

We take the following statement of the fiscal affairs of the State Agricultural Society for the year 1854, from the annual report of the President, E. W. Edgerton.:

INCOME.	
From Annual Members,	$ 234.00
" Life Members,	185 00
" State of Wisconsin	3,000,00
" Miscellaneous Accounts,	2,269,01
	$5,688,01

EXPENDITURES.	
State Fair Expenses,	$ 916,09
Sheep Shearing Expenses:	35 67
Insurance,	2,23
Room Rent and Office Expenses,	135,94
Salary,	1,000,00
Traveling Expenses,	60,50
Premiums,	1,137,09
Postage and Expenses,	91,95
Printing and Stationery,	140,77
Contingent Expenses,	300,00
Clerk Hire	85,00
Tents, purchased in 1853,	939,50
Library,	12,69
Deficiency, Dec. 31, 1853,	118,50
Expenses of Executive Committee,	225 60
Discount on Appropriation,	219,00
Interest on Individual Advances,	32,00
Cash to Balance,	166,22
	$5,688,01

—[Madison Journal.

Brave Talk!—There is evidently a rattling among the dry bones, by the way in which the Madison *Democrat* talks bravado over the investigations which are going on in the Legislature concerning the way in which State affairs are being administered. It has not the self reliant, calm tone which conscious integrity generally preserves, but puts a brazen face on the matter—dares the enemy to come on—calls out to "hurry up the investigations"—and at intervals throws dust in the eyes of the assailants by diverting attention to other quarters—asking among other things that an "investigation be had into the loans *under the last State administration*, and their securities."

If there was iniquity under the last State administration, we cannot see what bearing it has upon the present investigations: and we presume that those who are making these inquiries are not green enough to be caught with such chaff, or be drawn off a moment from the matter in hand. When they are done with these investigations there will be time for the prosecution of whatever others may be suggested.

The Madison *Democrat* has once before insinuated that there was something wrong in the management of the school fund during the last administration, but has never had the manliness to make definite charges or attempt an exposure. It has already, and probably will continue to content itself with personal abuse instead, to the security that it is not in our line or taste to retaliate in kind. It has no charges to make against its late School Fund Commissioners, and is throwing out these insinuations only to draw attention from something else.—[Green Bay Advocate (Dem.)

House of Refuge Bill.—We have carefully read the House of Refuge Bill, drawn by the late District Attorney, which will be introduced in the Legislature in a day or two. It will be sent to Madison to-day. It is necessarily long, but embraces clearly the objects for which it is intended, and is worded with care and precision. We shall give a synopsis in our columns as soon as it is presented.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BY SPEED'S LINE.

Arrival of the Steamship

UNION!

Austria Preparing for War!

[PRIVATE DESPATCH TO THE SENTINEL.]

New York, Feb. 5.

Union arrived. Her news has been mostly anticipated, but brings some interesting additional items.

The Russians have only two armed vessels at Sebastopol. The invasion of Principalities by Russians a small affair and greatly exaggerated. Reported that Cabinet at Vienna intimated to England and France its conviction of peace not likely to ensue from present conference. Under these circumstances Austria prepares for war, and will place her armies at the disposal of Allies when requested. F. A. A.

Evening Despatch.

[EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE SENTINEL.]

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Feb. 5.

Flour—market dull and drooping—sales 2,500 bbls at 8,25@8,50 for common to good state; 9,12½@9,25 for common to good Ohio, Michigan and Indiana; small sales Canadian at 8,75@8,87½ in bond; 9,25,9,75 duty paid.

Grain—Wheat quiet. Rye dull. Corn unchanged—sales 20,000 bus at 99a1,00 for western and yellow southern. Oats steady.

Whiskey in moderate demand—sales 200 bbls at 33@33½.

Provisions—Pork is easy—transactions moderate at 12,50 for old mess; 14,@14,25 for new do; 14,25@15 for Western prime; mess beef selling slowly at previous rates. Prime mess nominal at 21a26; Beef hams in good demand at full prices; sales 100 bbls at 13,50@16; Cut meats unchanged; Dressed hogs in good demand at 7@7½. Lard steady at 9½@10. Butter and cheese unchanged.

New York, Feb. 5.

A man named N. H. Holbrook is now under arrest in this city charged with extensive swindling in procuring the insertion of advertisements all over the country of a so-called "American Artist Union," no such Society having any existence. He is understood to have taken in about 300 newspapers.

Oswego, Feb. 5.

A fire occurred here last evening, destroying the building corner West Bridge and Water Streets.

Weather cold and clear thermometer 22 degrees below zero.

Quebec, Feb. 5th.

Thermometer 23 degrees below zero in the lower town and 32 in the upper; weather clear.

Ogdensburg, Feb 5th.

Weather fine and clear. There is now good crossing on the ice to Prescott.

New York, Feb. 5.

The buildings 139 and 140 Fulton street were destroyed by fire this morning—a clothing warehouse and book store. The *Sun* newspaper building, adjoining the premises, escaped uninjured: Loss estimated at $50,000. The extensive rope walk of S. F. & W. S. Wilkinson, some 500 feet long, together with some of the other buildings, were destroyed by fire last evening—Loss $25,000. Both of the above fires supposed to be work of incendiaries. Three men have been arrested, charged with the crime.

The Portuguese Consul General publishes an official notice that Corn and Corn Meal will be permitted free of entry into the Cape De Verde Islands, until July 31st next.

It is understood that S. N. T Tucker, recently found guilty of murder of his wife and child, will have his sentence commuted, and be sent to Lunatic Asylum.

Washington, February 5.

House—The resolution setting apart the 8th for consideration of bills of a public character, reported by the Judiciary Committee, was passed by a vote of 126 to 42. Tuesday, 15th, was fixed for the consideration of public bills from the Com. on Naval Affairs.

Concord, Feb. 5.

Rev. Jno. Moore, pastor of the Universalist Society of this city and lately the K. N. nominee for Governor, dropped dead in the street this morning, probably from affection of the heart.

Washington, Feb. 5th.

Senate.—Mr. Stuart presented a resolution of the Legislature of Michigan, instructing the delegates from that State, to oppose the introduction of of Slavery in the Territories of the United States, and to use their influence to procure the repeal of the Fugitive

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

Opinion by Justice Smith,

In the matter of the petition of John Rycraft for a writ of Habeas Corpus, and to be discharged from imprisonment; and in the matter of Sherman M. Booth.

The facts in these two cases are essentially the same. I will not, at the observations, which I feel called upon to make may be uttered, they will be remarked to apply equally to both, and therefore of the sake of convenience reference will be made to the petition of Rycraft only.

Until application of Sherman M. Booth at the [illegible] for a writ of Habeas Corpus, a copy of the indictment was presented, [illegible] warrant upon which he had been arrested, which recited merely that he had been arrested under the Act of Congress of [illegible] to aid in the escape of one Joshua Glover, etc.

There was no ordinary Bench Warrant, to bring in a defendant to answer to an indictment found in the United States District Court, and it appeared from the face of the warrant that, (and indeed [illegible] of the indictment was out with the regular action of that Court, we were bound to presume, that if the [illegible] was the proper time it should be [illegible] examination, failed to present a [illegible] which that Court had jurisdiction, or refused to act at all, the Court in which it was returned would decide, and that all such [illegible] were presumptively within the proper scope of the powers of that Court. But now the case is different, and these questions have been fully and without avail; and the petitioner's counsel now shows, by the return of the officer, that he has been pressed on to a [illegible] and sentenced to imprisonment, and [illegible] imprisoned, within the State, by virtue of such conviction.

The first and fundamental question which the case presents is, Has this Court the power to [illegible] legality of the authority by which the petitioner is held?

It seems to me, that the solution to this question depends on a few simple, elementary principles, which require little or no proof or [illegible] them.

The Government to protect and secure the individual citizen, among which is the right to liberty.

To this end the Government, in order to be measure [illegible] out of the individual right, [illegible] to provide means adequate to the [illegible]

The Government is complex, the means may be distributed [illegible] the obligations of duty divided, [illegible] to fall short of the object to be [illegible]

The United States, with distributed [illegible] parts, but all its parts constitute one sovereignty, and so of course [illegible] as a whole to furnish complete [illegible]

All offices are not delegated [illegible] department or branch of the [illegible] must remain in the other.

In order to make up of delegated and the [illegible] powers, the duties assigned to the [illegible] can only be co-extensive with the [illegible] of the duties of the latter [illegible] with the powers reserved, [illegible] adequate to every emergency.

The general government is one of delegated powers. The State with permanent one of reserved powers. The former competent to act only within [illegible] the latter exercising all the functions of sovereignty which have not been delegated to the former.

The power to arrest and protect the individual liberty of the citizen is one of the powers reserved to the States. It was never granted to the United States Government, (except in a very few particulars which have no bearing upon the present case) and has never been claimed for it, by the United States.

The allegiance due to the duty of the State to guard the rights and liberty of its citizens, it is the right and the power [illegible] authority by which that liberty is attempted to be taken away. But the power [illegible] includes the power to do so. The right to be bound by what authority [illegible] imprisonment is attempted, implies the obligation of the [illegible] responding, to respond—the right to [illegible] such authority on the one hand implies on the other, the duty to exhibit [illegible]

The powers delegated to the federal government, the power to imprison its citizens in certain cases, but in none other. So far then as that government acts upon the powers so delegated, the States cannot interfere to protect the citizen, but in every other case they are bound by the power but it is their duty, in order to interpose their authority. As the power by which the federal government can imprison is a delegated power, it is bound to show, in every case, where it imprisons, that it is acting within the power delegated. It must [illegible] authority for the bond."

The Constitution of the United States is the [illegible] granted, a power by written charter, of all the powers delegated to the Federal government. The States severally retain all [illegible] not delegated, limited only by the local [illegible] prescribed by the people of each.

Therefore, it is clear, that when the [illegible] government attempts to act in a given case, it can [illegible] that case within its proper [illegible] power, or where it otherwise, it would [illegible] the assumption of inherent powers, and [illegible] the law.

It follows, that the solution to this question [illegible] in a few simple, elementary principles which require little or no proof or [illegible] them.

The Federal Government to protect and secure the individual citizen, among which is the right to liberty.

To this end the Government, in order to be measure [illegible] out of the individual right, [illegible] to provide means adequate to the [illegible]

The Government is complex, the means may be distributed [illegible] the obligations of duty divided, [illegible] to fall short of the object to be [illegible]

The United States, with distributed [illegible] parts, but all its parts constitute one sovereignty, and so of course [illegible] as a whole to furnish complete [illegible]

All offices are not delegated [illegible] department or branch of the [illegible] must remain in the other.

In order to make up of delegated and the [illegible] powers, the duties assigned to the [illegible] can only be co-extensive with the [illegible] of the duties of the latter [illegible] with the powers reserved, [illegible] adequate to every emergency.

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The allegiance due to the duty of the State to guard the rights and liberty of its citizens, it is the right and the power [illegible] authority by which that liberty is attempted to be taken away. But the power to do so includes the power to do [illegible] to be bound by what authority [illegible] imprisonment is attempted, implies the obligation of the [illegible] responding, to respond—the right to [illegible] such authority on the one hand implies on the other, the duty to exhibit [illegible]

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The question is, then, Has this Court the power to [illegible] legality of the authority by which the petitioner is held?

It seems to me, that the solution to this question depends on

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

Opinion by Justice Smith,

In the matter of the petition of Jose Rycraft for a writ of Habeas Corpus and to be discharged from imprisonment and in the matter of Sherman M. Booth.

The facts in these two cases are essentially the same, and in the observations, which I feel called upon to make may be uttered, they will be regarded as applying to both, and therefore of the same force of convenience reference will be made to the papers of Rycraft only.

On the application of Sherman M. Booth at the last term of this Court for a writ of Habeas Corpus, a copy of the indictment was presented, upon the copying of the warrant upon which he had been arrested, which recited merely that he had been arrested under the Act of Congress of [illegible] and under the escape of one Joshua Glover, [illegible] Ordinary Bench Warrant, to [illegible] to answer to an indictment [illegible] the United States District Court, and it appearing from the copy of the indictment we could not, (and indeed [illegible] with the regular action of that [illegible] bound to presume, that if the [illegible] proper time it should be [illegible] for examination, failed to present a [illegible] which that Court had jurisdiction, or [illegible] to all, the Court in which it was [illegible] to decide, and that all such matters were presumptively within the proper [illegible] of that Court. But now the case is different, and those questions have been [illegible] and without avail; and the petitioner [illegible] as we learn and shown, by the return of the writ, that he has been proceeded on to a [illegible] and convicted to imprisonment, and [illegible] has been [illegible] within this State, [illegible] and by virtue thereof, in a transcript of the record of such conviction.

The first and fundamental question which the [illegible] is this Court the power to [illegible] the legality of the authority by which he is held?

It would seem at first blush that the solution to this question [illegible] a few simple, elementary principles, which require but little or no proof or [illegible] to maintain.

The government, to protect and [illegible] the rights of the citizen, among which is [illegible] liberty, is invested with [illegible] of the individual right, [illegible] to provide means adequate to the [illegible]

[illegible] complex, the means may [illegible] the obligations of duty divid- [illegible] to fall short of the object to be [illegible]

[illegible] ...tem, with distributed [illegible] parts but all its parts con- [illegible] sovereignty, and no of course [illegible] whole to furnish complete [illegible]

[illegible] ...l duties are not delegated [illegible] ...partment or branch of the [illegible] ...t retain in the other.

[illegible] ...ment is made up of delegated and the [illegible] ...powers, the duties assigned to the [illegible] ...be co-extensive with the [illegible] ...d that the duties of the latter [illegible] ...ment unable with the powers reserved, [illegible] ...powers are equal to every emergency, [illegible] ...ation, the former.

[illegible] ...ernment in one of delegated [illegible] ...t Government is one of reserved [illegible] ...t competent to act only within [illegible] ...boundary, the latter exercising [illegible] ...functions of a sovereignty which have not been delegated to the former.

The power to guard and protect the individual [illegible] ...t been in one of the powers re- [illegible] ...to the States. It was never granted to [illegible] ...l powers, (except in a very few [illegible] ...cases which have no bearing upon the present [illegible] ...ave never been claimed for it, [illegible] ...to the States.

[illegible] ...duty of the States to guard the rights and liberty of its citizens, it is [illegible] ...the right and the power [illegible] ...authority by which that [illegible] ...attempted to be taken away. But [illegible] ...power necessarily includes the power to decide [illegible] ...to be done and by what authority [illegible] ...attempted, implies the ob- [illegible] ...to respond.— [illegible] ...right to maintain such authority on the one hand implies on the other, the duty to exhibit [illegible]

[illegible] ...are delegated to the federal government the power to imprison its citizens in certain cases, but in none other. So far then as that government acts upon the powers thus delegated, the States cannot interfere to protect the citizen but in every other case [illegible] ...ty be in the power but it is their [illegible] ...to interpose their authority. As the power to watch the federal government can [illegible] ...a delegated power, it is bound to [illegible] ...only, in case, where it imprisons, that it is keeping within the power delegated. It must [illegible] ...manner of the imprisonment.

The citizens of the United States in the several [illegible] ...ed by written charter, of all the the powers delegated to the Federal government. The States severally retain all else of sovereignty, limited only by the local constitutions prescribed by the people of each.

Therefore, to sum it up plain, that when the federal government attempts to act in a given case, it must show that such a case within its prescribed powers, for were it otherwise, it would involve the assumption of inherent powers, and [illegible] ...ted to the Constitution.

[illegible] ...ted, and the Federal government took power, the latter is at all times answerable to the former, and may be required to exhibit the deed, by which it claims to do, or refuse to perform any given act, when so required by the primary created authority.

In the Constitution of the United States sound policy requires the incorporation of a function, by which the government thus created might be made in fact, and be, be enabled to act upon individuals in all of the creative constituent [illegible] ...t. This could only be accomplished by the creation of a judicial department, supreme and inferior in it within its prescribed sphere whose powers should extend to every [illegible] ...But in giving up this vital element of sovereignty, the states carefully guarded it, hedged it about, with provisions which it was supposed were impassable. They prescribe it *carefully* in words most care[illegible] ...ly selected, whose import could scarcely be mistaken, and beyond which it was supposed no [illegible] ...construction would rush. "The judicial power shall *extend* to all cases in law and equity arising under this constitution, the laws of the United States, which shall be made under their authority, &c." The words "*extend to*" might perhaps upon the theory of liberal construction be held to be exclusive in their import, were it not for another provision of that instrument which we will be presently noticed. But the very selection of the words "extend to," when we consider the extreme caution observed by the members of the convention which *framed* the Constitution ought to admonish us against [illegible] ...t which may by words to, a particular subject, or class of subject, cannot upon any legitimate mode of interpretation be considered as comprising the whole of such class to the exclusion of every other power. Several powers may [illegible] ...to a given class of subjects. But one can [illegible] ...from all. The extension of power to a subject, by no [illegible] ...to merge it exclusively within such power.

But we are relieved from the necessity of [illegible] ...upon these words, by another provision of the same instrument in the following words. "The Constitution and the *laws of the United States made in pursuance thereof*, and all treaties made, or which shall be made under the authority of the United States shall be the Supreme law of the land; and the *Judges of every State shall be bound thereby*, &c."

Here an express recognition of the power and duty of State Judges to decide upon, and to conform to, all the requirements of the Federal Constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof. If the terms "extend to" in a former provision were interpreted to be exclusive, and to vest sole and ultimate power in the Federal Courts and Judges, will should the obligation of conformity be imposed upon State Judges. Why are the Constitution and the laws of the United States "made in pursuance thereof" to be the supreme law of every State, and the State Judges bound thereby, unless those whose duty it is sworn to that end, should [illegible] ...of the conflict? And why is that conflict [illegible] ...arise when addressed to State Judges, *the laws of the United States, made in pursuance thereof*, unless those officers were acquired to [illegible] ...ascertain or not the laws of the United States were made in pursuance thereof?

It seems to me that here is an express recognition of the judicial power of the States, to exercise it to all laws of the United States, and a requirement of obedience on the part of State Judges to all the laws of the United States, provided they are made in pursuance of the Constitution of the *United States*.

The view is strongly fortified by the historical fact, that various attempts were made to create and establish one ultimate and supreme tribunal, which should finally decide upon all questions which might arise in the course of Federal and State administration, in regard to the exercise or claim of delegated powers in the Federal Government, on the one hand, or reserved powers in the States on the other.

But the project was found to be impracticable in the then [illegible] ...of affairs, and the attempt was abandoned. In a convention preferring rather in favor of the [illegible] ...collision, trusting to the good sense, patriotism, and forbearance of the [illegible] ...and the people, to meet and [illegible] ...such emergencies as they might arise, than to create one sole, ultimate tribunal, which might either distract them, and destroy the efficiency of the [illegible] ...or absorb all the powers of the other, [illegible] ...into one mere league, or the other [illegible] ...experiment elements of a consolidated government, as unsafe by an direction or bias might [illegible] ...to be given it by temporary existing [illegible] ...to the commencement of a new and untried [illegible]

It is clear, therefore, that the Federal Government can only operate within the prescribed sphere marked out by the Constitution of the United States; That, that government is at all *times answerable to the States, so far as* to bring their action within their charter: That the judicial power of the Union is as much circumscribed by the Constitution as every other department of the Federal Government: That an Act of Congress without the Constitutional sphere, would be no law: That a judicial declaration without the Constitutional sphere, would be no judgment, sentence, or decree: That of the acts of Congress the State Judiciary are to and to judge, whenever they are brought before it, *so as to ascertain whether such acts are* made in pursuance "of that Constitution, because that judiciary is "bound thereby."

The States never yielded to the Federal Government the guardianship of the liberties of their people. In a few carefully specified instances, they delegated to the Federal Government the power to punish, and so far, and so far only, withdrew their protection. In all else they reserved the power and continued the obligation and duty upon themselves to secure the rights of their citizens, declared to be inalienable, viz:— "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

It will readily be conceded that the provision which the people have made in their government, for the protection of these rights in them individually, is found in the Judicial department.— That is the arm of sovereignty which they invoke when these rights are individually invaded. Every citizen has the right to appeal to the fundamental charter of both sovereignties to which he is subject, to test the validity of the authority by which his right to liberty is denied. It follows therefore, that the power which he has the right to invoke in his behalf, must profess the right *to enquire into the conformity with the authority* set up over his natural rights, with the fundamental law. As the State judiciary is the only power to which the guardianship of individual liberty is entrusted, it follows, that it must have the right to enquire into such conformity. It would seem obvious that this power to enquire has never been *surrendered* by the States. It is reserved to them and the people thereof.— Here it is original in the States. If original, then the appropriate means and instrumentalities incident to its exercise, are alike reserved and original. Among such instrumentalities, the writ of Habeas Corpus is especially recognized in the Federal Constitution, and a positive exhibition upon the power of Congress to interfere with its scope and functions, except in specified cases, is carefully inserted. As if it were not enough to restrict the Federal government to the specifically delegated powers; but to render the power of the States more conspicuous, certain and efficacious, for the protection of individual liberty, all power on the part of Congress, to *suspend* even, the benefits of the writ of Habeas Corpus is expressly denied.

Therefore, so far as the *proceeding* under this writ is concerned, it is original, and from the necessity of the case, the jurisdiction of it is original in the State, and as Congress cannot suspend its benefits, it cannot abridge the power and jurisdiction of the State judiciary; it follows that it can grant to no one exemption from the obligation of obedience to its mandates. And it as clearly follows that every individual within the State, no matter by what authority he may claim to act, is bound to obey the writ. Because no *power* on earth can absolve him from his obligation of obedience.

It is sometimes said, that this writ is in the nature of a writ of error, to review the proceedings of an inferior court or magistrate. This is sometimes true. But without stopping here to enquire, whether for the purposes of this writ, the inferior United States Courts be, or be not inferior in State authority, as regards the office of this writ in a proceeding like this, it can hardly partake of the nature of a writ of error. Every sovereign power has a right to enquire into the condition of its subjects, and the authority of courts of their imprisonment. This writ is the appropriate means for such enquiry. When the State uses it to enquire whether the citizen is imprisoned by virtue of a power which it has delegated to another government, it does not *bring the proceedings* of that government into review; it only seeks to enquire whether the case falls within its own reserved powers. If within the scope of the former, it yields to the paramount authority which it has helped to rest. If not, it disposes of the subject matter according to its own forms of procedure.

The obligations of the State and federal government are herein perceived to be mutual and reciprocal. The one to abstain from interference, whenever it perceives the subject matter to be within the attached jurisdiction of the other, and that other to show that the authority which it claims to exercise is within the powers delegated, and which it may rightfully exercise. *There is* little danger of troublesome collision so long as each shall be willing to measure its functions by the standard created by the ultimate source of all power. *But if, to avoid collision*, an absolute unquestioning submission on the one hand is reprehensible, and on the other a perfect immunity to claim and usurp all power, and to be the sole and ultimate judge of the validity of its own claims, then collision is the preferable alternative, because collision invokes the arbitrament of the *ultimate source of all power*, the people themselves, whose judgements and decrees are made and pronounced by the peaceful and constitutional means, which they had the wisdom and foresight to provide in the organization of the government. Collisions of this kind are by no means new in this government. They have occurred from time to time, as the supposed exigencies of the country have called into exercise new powers or seemed to require the adoption of new measures. But such collisions have all along our history found their appropriate remedy, in the awakening of enquiry, in a recurrence to primary and fundamental principles, and in a return to the constitutional sphere. And so it *will ever* be, until one or the other shall rashly and madly rush on to extremities in defiance of Constitutional remedies.

The State Judges and Courts are as much bound to support the Constitution and laws of the United States, as are the Federal Courts and Judges. I cannot yield to the assumption, that the former will be less mindful of their oaths and obligations, than the latter, though I can readily perceive, why the State Judges, may be naturally *more mindful* of the exact line of demarkation between delegated and reserved powers, because they are under the additional obligation to support the Constitution and rights of the States.

If these views be correct, how stands the present case? It is clearly our duty to grant this writ, to enquire into the cause of the prisoners caption and detention. The return of the respondent sets out such cause. Our next duty is to enquire into this return, in order to ascertain whether the prisoner is held by virtue of any *legal authority*. It *will* be conceded that the only rightful authority by which he can be imprisoned must be exercised either by the government of this State, or by that of the United States.— No other earthly power can rightfully interfere with his right to liberty. But it is conceded that he is not held by the authority of this State. The *next step in the enquiry* is to ascertain whether he is held by any constitutional authority of the Federal Government. Whatever such authority may be, to be of any validity whatever, must clearly appear to be within powers delegated by the Constitution and the laws of the United States made in pursuance thereof.— Any other power attempted to be exercised by any department of the Federal Government would be a manifest usurpation, and of no binding validity. The National Convention that framed the Constitution was exceedingly cautious about conferring criminal jurisdiction upon the national Government, so much so, that an enumeration, of the crimes for which punishment could be pounded was carefully made. Congress has how ever provided for the definition and punishment of numerous other crimes and offences, as necessarily incident to the due *execution of* powers expressly granted. But all agree, that the Federal Courts can exercise no criminal jurisdiction except in cases specifically prescribed by act of Congress.

Every Act of Congress must be conformable to the Constitution, that is, either the exercise of some power expressly granted, or necessary to the execution of some express power.

I have on another occasion attempted to show that the Act of Congress, approved September 18th, 1850, commonly called the Fugitive Slave Act, was not within the Constitutional powers of Congress. I have no time now to enlarge upon the views there presented. But I may be permitted to say, that after careful research, and much reflection, I have not been able to perceive any reason to recede from the positions then taken, but on the contrary it *is clear to my mind*, that the contrary doctrine, is dangerous to the sovereignty and independence of the States, destructive to the peace and harmony of the Union, and ultimately subversive of the very end and aim contemplated by that enactment. I cannot discharge my duty without again affirming the conclusions to which I then arrived. I cannot hang my conscience upon the suggestions or opinions dictated by the consciences of others. They must judge and act for themselves. So must I. I must be faithful to my trust, as others doubtless are to theirs. But believing as I do that Congress had no power to pass the Act of 1850, that the duties and obligations declared by the Constitution in that respect by the 3d clause of Sec 2 of Act 4 of the Constitution, were imposed upon the States, and all power in relation thereto reserved to the States and the people, I am compelled to hold that the act is unconstitutional and void, and can confer no authority upon the Federal Courts.

This doctrine goes to the jurisdiction of the Court, which attempted to try and sentence this petitioner, which jurisdiction is always subject to enquiry and decision in any other court in which its proceedings may come in question, collaterally or otherwise. Thus in true of Courts of general original jurisdiction, and much more is it true *in regard to the jurisdiction of Courts of inferior*, special and limited jurisdiction.

The 2nd clause of the 9th Section of the 1st article of the Constitution of the United States, provides: "The privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus, shall not be suspended, unless when in cas: of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it." The insertion of this clause in the constitution clearly indicates the extreme caution which was exercised by the Members of the National convention, and also the apprehension which they felt lest the power of the States *might prove too much for that of the federal government*. While on the one hand they obviously intended to leave to the State governments the jurisdiction and control of this high prerogative writ, in all ordinary circumstances, and on all ordinary occasions, on the other, they granted to Congress the power to suspend its privileges *whenever there* should be manifest an open rebellion against the Federal authority, or an invasion of the national or state territory. The suspension of the privileges of the writ, here referred to could not be held as applying only to the power of the United States Courts to issue it, because such power could be made to extend to but few cases, and, more palpably, because it could hardly be conceived that the national judiciary would ever be found disposed to use this writ in aid of the subversion of the very authority upon the existence of which their own functions depended. Hence it is apparent that the inhibition and the exceptions therefrom, have reference to the State functionaries, and the clause must be regarded as restrictive upon the power of congress to interfere with the authority of the State Judges to issue, hear and determine the writ.

This clause then may be regarded in *two aspects*, the one as an express reservation to the States of the power and jurisdiction over the writ of Habeas Corpus in all cases whatsoever except in cases of rebellion or invasion, when the public safety might require the suspension, and in such cases, as an absolute grant of power *to the Congress to suspend its privileges*. But these cases must be declared by Congress before any suspension can be ordered. All this goes to show that the framers of the Constitution not only recognized in the States the general absolute control of the writ, but by the provisions cited, absolutely required obedience to it, on all occasions, and by all persons and functionaries, whether State or Federal, unless Congress should declare the existence of the emergencies wherein it might and should suspend its privileges.

In view of this remarkable provision of the Constitution, it is not a little surprising that a claim is lately set up in behalf of federal officers even of the lowest grade, of entire immunity from any obligation to regard the writ when emanating from State authority, and that jurisdiction of this writ is partly questioned by inferior ministerial officers, even *when issued* from the highest judicial tribunal of a sovereign State. However regardless a people may be of encroachments upon the power to which alone they have confided their liberties, it would seem that such pretentions, from such sources, could hardly fail to invite enquiry in regard not only to the rights of *sovereignty originally reserved*, but in regard to what yet remain, not yet frittered away by thoughtless acquiescence on the one hand, or voluntary surrender on the other.

But it seems to me unnecessary to pursue this subject further. The whole tenor and scope of the Federal Constitution, indicate most clearly that the State judges, and indeed all State officers, were essential to its maintainance and support, and accordingly the very last clause in the instrument requires such officers to be bound by oath or affirmation to support it. Yet the course of reasoning sometimes resorted to, in order to oust the State Judiciary of jurisdiction of a Constitutional question, is based upon the assumption that State Judges, must necessarily be reckless of such obligation, and that fidelity to official duty is only to be expected from Federal Officers.— But this assumption goes too far. It is a *weapon* with a double edge. The same hypothesis presupposes that Federal judges are utterly unmindful of the restrictions which the Constitution imposes upon federal power, and that they are willing, for the sake of "*implied*" to administer all power, both state and national. Neither assumption is true. The earnest desire of all is, to ascertain the true line of duty, and to act accordingly.

That errors upon both sides must necessarily be *committed, is only admitting* that the agencies by which each government is administered are human. But those who suppose that error upon the one side or the other must necessarily lead to insurrection, revolution and anarchy, have studied the temper of our people and officers to little purpose. Time, reason, reflection, discussion, forbearance, *patriotism*, will now as they have done heretofore, prove that the wisdom and intelligence of the parties interested, and especially of the ultimate authority will be found competent to the emergencies which call for their exercise, and equal to the fortune which may put them to the test:

I agree fully with the course of reasoning of my brother Crawford, upon the second branch of this case, viz. that the record of conviction here returned does not show an offence within the jurisdiction of the federal court, even admitting the act of 1850 to be constitutional; and even on that ground alone I should agree to discharge the prisoner. I am permitted and desired to adopt his course of reasoning in that respect, which is so clear and conclusive that further suggestions would be entirely superfluous, I will only say that whatever the *Congress* may have designed by the 7th Section of the act of 1850 such design can only be discovered from the words of the Statute. If they failed to designate the offence as they intended to do, their defect cannot be supplied by any legislation of a Judicial tribunal. By their own language must their enactment *be construed*, and if their *intentions* may be thwarted in consequence of a failure accurately to express them. Congress, has the same power to amend that it had originally to enact the Statute.

I have deemed it my duty on this occasion to express my views upon a question which I deem vital to the system on which our government is based. The foundation of my action is broader and deeper than the mere purport of the indictment, though that alone would be sufficient for the present emergencies.

But the question suggests, and indeed upon the argument have been raised questions involving the powers of the Federal and State governments; questions not confined to the particular subject matter of the act of 1850, but questions pervading the entire scope of the two governments, in all of their departments, upon other subjects which may from time to time arise.— And firmly believing that the beneficent designs of the Union can only be realized, and the Union itself only preserved by maintaining the independence and sovereignty of the States intact, in all respects except where they have clearly delegated power, and by confining the Federal Governments to powers clearly conferred, I have felt called upon to place my views upon our records, in order that I may discharge my full duty, and that my reasons for the decision to which I have been impelled, may be fully known, and not misapprehended.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, } SS. I Lafayette
SUPREME COURT, } Kellogg, Clerk of the Supreme Court of the State of Wisconsin, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true copy of the opinion of Justice Smith in the above entitled cause, now remaining on file in my office.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court at Madison this 3d day of February, A. D. 1855.

LAFAYETTE KELLOGG,
Clerk of the Supreme Court of the State of Wisconsin.

OPINION OF JUSTICE CRAWFORD

In re the petition of JOHN RYCRAFT *to be discharged from illegal imprisonment.*

Since the decision in the case of Sherman M. Booth, which came before us by *certiorari* at the last term of this court, I have taken occasion to review the opinion given by me in that case, in order to discover whether I had erred in any of the positions there assumed by me.

That opinion was written during the active duties of a general term, and without an opportunity for very great deliberation. The result of my re-examination of that case, however, has produced no change in my views of it; and so far as the questions then presented are involved in the disposition of the present case, I deem it only necessary to say, that my opinion then given remains unchanged.

The simple question which attracts my attention in this case is, whether the District Court of the United States for this District, has jurisdiction of the offences of which this petitioner was convicted in that court; because, if it had such jurisdiction, it matters not how illegal, unjust or arbitrary the proceedings in that court may have been, nor how many errors may have been committed upon the trial; if the court had jurisdiction of the subject and of the person charged, it is by no means my duty as a judicial officer of this State, to revise the decision or correct the errors of that court, in a case *properly* within its cognizance. That is the function of a superior federal tribunal, if such revising power were provided or given, or deemed necessary by Congress.

The District Court of the United States for this District, is a court of special or limited jurisdiction. It can take cognizance of offences punishable by the laws of the United States, and of such offences it has exclusive jurisdiction; but it possesses no power to take cognizance of, or punish offences against, the laws of the State. Of these latter, the State tribunals have a jurisdiction equally as exclusive as is the jurisdiction of the federal courts over offences provided for by the laws of Congress. It cannot be necessary to refer to authorities to sustain this position. It is a well-settled principle, that courts of inferior or limited jurisdiction, which do not proceed according to the course of the common law, but derive their special authority from statutory provisions, are confined strictly to the exercise of the powers conferred upon them, and the facts necessary to give them jurisdiction must appear affirmatively on the face of their proceedings, and cannot be presumed.

It is not denied that this principle applies to all *mere inferior tribunals*, but that it extends to the Circuit and District Courts of the United States has been frequently denied by the Supreme Court of the United States.

In Kempe's Lessee vs. Kennedy, (5 Cranch, 185,) that Court held that "the Courts of the United States are all of limited jurisdiction and these *proceedings* are erroneous, if the jurisdiction be not shown upon them. Judgments rendered in such cases may certainly be reversed, but this Court is not prepared to say that they are absolutely nullities which may be totally disregarded." So also in McCormack vs. Sullivan, (10 Wheat. 199,) the same Court in speaking of the inferior Courts of the United States, say: "They are all of limited jurisdiction, but they are not on that account inferior Courts in the technical sense of those words whose judgments, taken alone, are to be disregarded." The same doctrine is illustrated and acted upon in *Ex parte* Tobias Watkins, (3 Peters, 193,) and in Kennedy et al. vs. Georgia State Bank et al, (8 How. 586,) and the basis of the rule must be found in that *presumption* of jurisdiction which the law raises, that the *solemn adjudications* of a *Court of Record* have been given in cases only in which it has power to act. This presumption certainly applies to all courts of general jurisdiction, and for the purposes of the present case, and in obedience to the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States already cited, we *may apply it to the* District Court of the United States for this District, but if the record of a judgment or proceeding in that or any other Court whatever, should come before us collaterally, and upon the face of the record, it was apparent that the court had no jurisdiction to render any judgment in the premises, we *would not and could not hesitate to disregard* it; there the presumption in favor of the validity of the proceedings would be destroyed, and the judgment would have no force. Suppose, for instance, that a judgment record, coming from a court of general jurisdiction, should disclose the fact that without affording the defendant an *opportunity* to make a defence, and without in any manner citing him to appear, either by service of *mesne* process or otherwise, the Court had proceeded *ex parte*, and rendered a judgment against the defendant, surely we would be justified in treating the proceeding as *coram non judice*.

Now, the return made by the Sheriff of Milwaukee County in this case, contains a record of the proceedings in the District Court, in which this relator was convicted and sentenced, which not only takes away the presumption but incontestibly shows, that the District Court had no jurisdiction of the subject comprehended in the counts of the indictment upon which he was convicted; and if this position be true, we may appropriately use the language of Judge Evans in the case of *Bolles vs. Robertson*. (1 Strobhart Law R. 1). "It would be a waste of words to attempt to prove, that the proceedings of a Court of limited jurisdiction, in a case clearly without its jurisdiction, are absolutely void, and may be so declared, whenever the question is presented, whether directly or collaterally."

The indictment upon which this relator was tried and convicted in the District Court, contained three counts, the first of which may be considered as properly charging an offence within the seventh section of the Act of Congress of Sept. 18, 1850, known as the "Fugitive Slave Law." The second and third counts, however, do not, in my opinion, set forth or charge an offense punishable by any statute of the United States, or of which the District Court has any jurisdiction whatever.

The relator was found guilty as charged in the second and third counts of the indictment, but was not convicted of the offence charged in the first count, so that if the counts on which the conviction took place do not show a case within the jurisdiction of the Court, the conviction and sentence are not only unauthorized by law, but are *coram non judice*.

The second count charges that "John Rycraft of &c., at &c., on &c., knowingly and wilfully, *did aid, abet and assist one Joshua Glover to escape from the custody of Chas. C. Cotton*, then and there being a deputy of the Marshal of the United States for the District of Wisconsin, he, the said Joshua Glover, having *been theretofore* apprehended by, and then and there being in the custody of, the said Cotton," &c., &c. The count then proceeds to recite the warrant by virtue of which said Glover was apprehended, and which had been issued by the *Hon. Andrew G. Miller*, Judge of the District Court of the United States. From the *recitals contained* in the warrant set forth in the indictment, we find that a complaint had been made before *Judge Miller*, by a person claiming that said Glover owed service and labor to him, the claimant, according to the laws of the State of Missouri, and that upon that complaint the warrant had issued against Glover as a fugitive slave.

The third count is substantially the same as the second, the principal difference being, that it recites the affidavit of the claimant as well as the warrant issued by the District Judge.

The intention, no doubt, was, to set forth in each of these counts, an offence, within the seventh section of the Act of 1850, but in my view of them, they merely charge *an aiding, abetting and assisting a person, named Glover, to escape from the custody of Mr. Cotton, a deputy of the Marshal of the United States*. Who is this Glover that aided, &c., in other words, from the averments and finding of the Grand Jury, as set forth in these counts, and not from the recitals of the affidavit and warrant therein, what is the kind of person alleged to have been aided? For if it be not shown that he is within the description of person, the aiding in the escape of whom is declared to be an offense, then so far as the Act of 1850 is concerned, these counts charge no offense.

The seventh section provides for the punishment of any person, who shall knowingly and wilfully "aid, abet and assist *such* person, *so owing service and labor, as aforesaid*, directly or indirectly, to escape, &c."

Now, it is not the aiding *any* person to escape which is here provided for, but it is the aiding of a person of a specified *status* or condition, to wit, one who owes service or labor *as aforesaid*, and *these words most evidently refer back* to the commencement of the sixth section, where we find the person described as one "held to service or labor in any State or Territory of the United States." This is the only reasonable construction, which I can place upon the language of this section, for certainly the assisting of a person not owing service or labor in any man, were in custody, on claim under this law, *and without the use of any force or violence* he was assisted to escape, how could it be said that the aid had been rendered to a person "*so owing service and labor*?" To constitute an offense under this, as under any statute, every circumstance necessary to an exact description of the offense, as defined by the statute, must be *critically set forth*, and the application of this rule to the counts of this indictment, would require that the man Glover should have been described as a person owing service or labor in some State or Territory. By no principle of law can we infer, from the words used in these counts, that Glover owed service or labor—on the contrary, we are bound to suppose that Joshua Glover was equally as free as any other person. If he had been in the custody of the officer, for the violation of some other law of Congress than the Act of 1850, the aiding him to escape would not be an offense within that Act. But from the legitimate averments of these counts, I cannot find a description of any offense for which Glover was in custody—and the *gravamen* of the charge is merely, that the relator aided Glover to escape from the custody of *the deputy-marshal Cotton*, which custody was by virtue of process.

The twenty-second section of an Act of Congress approved April 30th, 1790, defines the offense of *resisting or obstructing* officers of the United States in the serving or executing process. The language of that Act is "whoever shall resist, or oppose, any officer of the United States in serving or attempting to serve or execute any *mesne* process or warrants, or any rule or order of any of the Courts of the United States," &c.,

The distinction in my judgment, between the ingredients of the offense of *obstructing* and *hindering* an officer in the service of process under the Act of 1790, and the offense of *aiding, abetting and assisting* a person in legal custody to escape therefrom, (if the latter be really declared to be an offense,) consists in this, that *in the former* some *active interference* of the person charged is necessarily involved, while in the latter the end or object may be attained —the aid and assistance afforded, without any connection with or hindrance of the officer or his process. A person in passing beneath the window of a room in which a prisoner is confined, *in custody of the Marshal*, might cast a key through the open bars or casement, and thereby enable the captive to withdraw the bolts of his prison and escape, but although this would be a grave offence, I apprehend it could not bring the offender within the Act of 1790. It would be in aiding and abetting in an escape, but it could hardly be deemed *an obstructing or hindering* the officer in the service or execution of process.

The indictment preferred against the relator, however, contained one count (the first) which charged an offense within the jurisdiction of the District Court, and the question whether, inasmuch as that Court had jurisdiction to try the offense charged in the first count, in the indictment it did not thereby acquire a control of the whole case and preclude any inquiry into its power here has engaged my attention.

I am not, upon this writ of *habeas corpus*, inquiring into a mere question of criminal pleadings—the enquiry is one affecting the jurisdiction and power of the Court, which entertained the indictment before us, and proceeded to verdict and judgment thereon.

I am entirely satisfied, that if the jury had returned a general verdict of guilty on this indictment, the *interference of this court* with the sentence of the District Court of the United States would have been wholly unwarrantable; because, in that case, there would have been a conviction for an offence within the power of the District Court to try, determine and punish. But the record which constitutes the *mittimus* before us, shows that the indictment upon which this relator was tried contains one count for an offence within the jurisdiction of the court which tried him, and two counts presenting no crime for which a person could be tried in that court. Upon the first count there has been no conviction, and consequently there can be *no punishment; so that the sentence* and imprisonment of which the relator now complains, must be for an alleged offence beyond the control or cognizance of the court which imposed that sentence.

If, in the District Court, an indictment were presented, some of the counts of which charged a violation of the revenue laws of the United States, and other counts charged libel, or assault and battery, and upon trial a conviction were obtained on the counts charging libel, or assault and battery, would an imprisonment on such conviction, where the charge of violating the United States revenue laws had not been sustained by the verdict, be beyond the inquiry of this court?

Would the conviction and sentence in such a case, be the "final judgment" of a court of *competent criminal jurisdiction* of the offence of which the party was convicted, or would the imprisonment consequent on such a sentence be "by virtue of process issued by any court or judge of the United States, in a case where such court or judge has *exclusive* jurisdiction?" I cannot think so.

Whenever, in a case like the present one, a writ of *habeas corpus* issues, directed to a federal officer, and he makes a proper return setting forth the cause or process by which the party is restrained of his liberty or confined, I conceive it to be the duty and within the legitimate power of this court, or the officer before whom the *writ is made returnable*, to examine as well the process by which, as the cause for which, the party is restrained or imprisoned. If the process be such as might be issued by the tribunal or officer who issued it and the cause or matter in which the proceedings were taken, be within the authority or power or jurisdiction of the court or officer, then *there is a plain duty* imposed upon the court or officer who issued the writ of *habeas corpus*, to remand the party; but if on the contrary, the process or warrant for the imprisonment be unauthorized or the subject matter upon which the party has been deprived of his liberty, be not within the authority or cognizance of the court or officer who has assumed to act, then it is equally incumbent on us to discharge the party.

The Constitution of this State, (art 1, sec. 8) secures to every person within the State the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and the use of that writ is assured to all cases of *illegal* restraint or confinement. The Justices of this Court and all magistrates and judicial officers of the State, who are vested with the power of awarding this writ, would be recreant to the duty imposed upon them, *and to the trust reposed in them by the people*, if in any case of illegal restraint in which they have power to act, they hesitated to perform the requirements of the Constitution and laws of the State, by using this writ as a means to see that no person within the boundaries of this State shall be deprived of his personal liberty without the *authority of law*. If this were not so the utility of the writ of *habeas corpus* would not only be greatly invaded, but in many instances it would become a name without a substance. It is idle to say that the use of the writ to this extent may be productive of dangerous consequences, or result in any serious collision between the Federal and the State officers. So long as the functionaries of these respective powers are true to the obligation and duties imposed upon them—so long *as they are careful not to transcend the limits and* scope prescribed to them, there is no danger to be apprehended. If either, indeed, should assume to act in derogation of the prerogative of the other, a means of correcting the evil would be very necessary, but we are not without that corrective. An unwarrantable infraction of *the jurisdiction of the State tribunals by the* Federal Courts, would call forth an assertion of their prerogatives and power by the State Courts, and if in the last the latter were wrong, a peaceful means of redress is afforded by a resort to the Court of *dernier resort*, the Supreme Court of the United States, whose decisions *should and would be acquiesced in by all parties*.

Viewing this case as it is presented by the return, I am of the opinion, that the relator is entitled to be discharged from the custody of the Sheriff of Milwaukee County, inasmuch as the record of conviction and sentence from the District Court of the United States for this District, by which his imprisonment is sought to be justified, presents no conviction and sentence of an offence which that Court had jurisdiction to try.

On the argument of this case the Counsel for the relator insisted upon a distinct ground for the discharge.

It was that the act of Sept 18th, 1850, was entirely unconstitutional and void. A correct understanding of the views of that question, taken and expressed by the several members of this court at the last term, would perhaps have rendered it unnecessary to urge this point in the present case. I need only remark that upon this question we each entertain the opinion then expressed.

The case of Sherman M. Booth, which was argued and considered in connection with this case, is substantially disposed of in the foregoing opinion. The defect of jurisdiction in the U. S. District Court is equally patent in his case, and therefore I believe he is entitled to be released from imprisonment.

CRAWFORD, Justice.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, } ss.
Supreme Court, }

I, La Fayette Kellogg, Clerk of the Supreme Court of the State of Wisconsin, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true copy of the opinion of the Court, as remains on *file in my office*.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said
[L. S.] Court at Madison, this 5th day of February, A. D. 1855.

LA FAYETTE KELLOGG,
Clerk of Sup. Court, State of Wis.

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No. [illegible] Maiden Lane, [illegible] Square, Premium Agency
[illegible] Pocket and Fancy Cutlery,
Razors, Scissors, Shears, Penknives, Tweezers, Combs, Hooks and Eyes, Needles, Pins, Thimbles, Buttons, Suspenders, Gold Pens and Pencils, Steel Pens, Pencil Cases, Portmonnaies, Pocket Books, Purses, Bags, Reticules, Dressing Cases, Work Boxes, Writing Desks, Backgammon Boards, Chessmen, Dominoes, Cribbage Boards, Playing Cards, Fancy Boxes, Paper Weights, Ivory Balls, Tooth Brushes, Hair Brushes, Cloth Brushes, Shaving Brushes, Flesh Brushes, Nail Brushes, Whips, Canes, Walking Sticks, Umbrellas, Parasols, Parasol Sticks, Fans, Mirrors, Looking Glasses, Opera Glasses, Spectacles, Thermometers, Barometers, Compasses, Rules, Pocket Knives, Tobacco Boxes, Snuff Boxes, Pipes, Cigar Cases, Tobacco Pouches, Tobacco Stoppers, Tobacco Screws, Tobacco Cutters, Tobacco Jars, Tobacco Stands, Cigar Lighters, Matches, Wax Tapers, Wax Vestas, Wax Matches, Wax Lights, Wax Tapers, Wax Vestas, Wax Matches, Wax Lights.

EXTENSION TABLES.
[illegible] WOOSTER STREET,
[illegible] New York.
[illegible] Tables, Bureaus, Wardrobes, Sofas, Mattresses, Chairs, Looking Glasses, Mirrors, Work Stands, Bedsteads, Cribs, Cradles, Washstands, Dressing Bureaus, Sofa Bedsteads, Centre Tables, Pier Tables, Extension Tables, Dining Tables, Breakfast Tables, Card Tables, Work Tables, Writing Tables, Library Tables, Side Tables, Pier Glasses, Mirrors, Looking Glasses, Picture Frames, Cornices, Curtain Poles, Curtain Pins, Curtain Rings, Curtain Hooks, Curtain Eyes, Curtain Tassels, Curtain Fringe, Curtain Lace, Curtain Muslin, Curtain Net, Curtain Damask, Curtain Brocade, Curtain Velvet, Curtain Silk, Curtain Satin, Curtain Linen, Curtain Cotton, Curtain Wool, Curtain Flannel, Curtain Blanket, Curtain Quilt, Curtain Counterpane, Curtain Sheet, Curtain Pillow, Curtain Bolster, Curtain Mattress, Curtain Feather Bed, Curtain Hair Mattress, Curtain Spring Mattress, Curtain Wire Mattress, Curtain Cotton Mattress, Curtain Straw Mattress, Curtain Husk Mattress, Curtain Corn Husk Mattress, Curtain Palm Leaf Mattress, Curtain Cocoa Fibre Mattress, Curtain Coir Mattress, Curtain Rope Mattress, Curtain Webbing Mattress, Curtain Canvas Mattress, Curtain Ticking Mattress, Curtain Feather Bed, Curtain Hair Mattress, Curtain Spring Mattress, Curtain Wire Mattress, Curtain Cotton Mattress, Curtain Straw Mattress, Curtain Husk Mattress, Curtain Corn Husk Mattress, Curtain Palm Leaf Mattress, Curtain Cocoa Fibre Mattress, Curtain Coir Mattress, Curtain Rope Mattress, Curtain Webbing Mattress, Curtain Canvas Mattress, Curtain Ticking Mattress.

GOUPIL & CO,
[illegible] Publishers, Printsellers, Importers of Artists' Colors, Canvas, Brushes, Mahogany Boards, Drawing Paper, Mathematical Instruments, Rules, Scales, Compasses, Protractors, Drawing Boards, Drawing Pins, Drawing Tapes, Drawing Boards, Drawing Pins, Drawing Tapes.

BILLHEAD PRINTING.
Wholesale Druggists, Importers and Jobbers of
French and British Dry Goods,
[illegible] French, British and German Goods.

GROCERIES
AT
WHOLESALE
138 and 140 East Water Street.
BUTLER & SEXTON,
and
BADGELY & CO.
[illegible] their full stock of Groceries, which they also propose to sell on the most favorable terms.

VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE!
[illegible] OF CAPE TWISTS AND ALL [illegible] Single Acre Village Lots and Real Estate, [illegible] Building Property [illegible]

GOODRICH'S
PATENT PORTABLE GAS APPARATUS,
[illegible] Gas Fixtures, Lamps, Chandeliers, Brackets, Pendants, Globes, Shades, Burners, Tubing, Fittings, Etc.
[illegible] Gas Fixtures, Lamps, Chandeliers, Brackets, Pendants, Globes, Shades, Burners, Tubing, Fittings, Etc.

CHEAP BOOKS.
EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS
To The Reading Public.
[illegible] of the following new books and their sale at great profit, on receipt of the price annexed.
The Abduction Trial; and Adventure of Pauline Mandeville.
[illegible] Life of Mandeville, with [illegible] Trial, Confession, and Execution.
The Beautiful Jewess, Rachel Mendoza.
[illegible] Life of Rachel Mendoza, with [illegible] Trial, Confession, and Execution.

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SAVES.
DEFIANCE FAIRMANDER SAFES, and Glossing Safe Locks, Robert M. Tarrick [illegible]

Price for Floors and chimney Tops.
MYERS, CRANE & YOUNG, No. 279 Pearl [illegible] Portable Fire Brick, Cornish Chimney Tops [illegible]

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EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS
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VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE!
[illegible] OF CAPE TWISTS AND ALL [illegible] Single Acre Village Lots and Real Estate, [illegible] Building Property [illegible]

211 EAST WATER STREET.
THE SUBSCRIBER is now receiving his Fall Stock of SADDLERY, HARDWARE, CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS, and is enabled to offer to his customers and dealers throughout the State greater inducements than ever to call in their Orders.
All orders entrusted to him will be faithfully complied, and orders will be filled as well as at any place in the West.
Manufacturer of Saddlery, Harness, Trunks, Whips, &c., &c.
GEORGE DYER

DRY GOODS, &c.

GREAT SACRIFICE
IN DRY GOODS!
MACK BROTHERS!
AT THE
NEW YORK CHEAP CASH STORE,
No. 191 West Water St., Milwaukee.
WILL OPEN ON TUESDAY MORNING, December 12th, with their stock of DRY GOODS marked down from 12½ to 25 per cent., so that the prices goods will be sold this may be considered the best opportunity to obtain real bargains, during the year 1854. All the present marked in plain figures, so that the following will give a small sample, while the whole stock, on examination will show a similar reduction:

French Merinoes marked down from	1,12½	to	75c per yd
Parametta	do	do	0,50 to 25c do
Cloth Cloth	do	do	0,50 to 18c do
Black Alpaca	do	do	1,50 to 1,00 do
Colored Alpaca	do	do	1,00 to 75c do
Plaid Alpaca	do	do	0,75 to 50c do
Good Domestic Flannels,	do	do	0,37½ to 25c do
Superior Flannels, marked	do	do	1,00 to 75c do
Check Cashmere	do	do	0,25 to 18c do
Shawls, Broche Long	do	do	5,00 to 3,00 each.
do do Square	do	do	10,0 to 7,00 do

Blankets and Shawls at HALF THEIR VALUE.
It is unnecessary to go further into particulars—all the stock of Cloths, Velvets, Flannels, Ladies, Silks, Prints, Linens and Domestics have undergone an
Immense Reduction.
Now an opportunity is presented which all who are purchasing should not long neglect of
MACK BROTHERS.
191 West Water Street, Milwaukee

THE VERY LATEST!
SECOND ARRIVAL OF
Fall and Winter Goods
THE CITIZENS OF MILWAUKEE AND VICINITY never had presented such opportunities for purchasing
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,
as we are now able to offer
A REDUCTION OF ONE HALF
IN THE PRICE OF NORMAN GOODS
FROM THE IMPORTATION COST!
In account of the general pressure in trade in England and Europe, consequent upon the diversion of the precious metals from commerce to carry on the War in the East, we have secured against the order I have been made to the full trade with orders to close them up for CASH AT WHATEVER SACRIFICE
ADLER & NEWBOUER,
have purchased largely of these goods, and are now offering nearly all kinds of Import of Goods at about
Half the Manufacturing Cost!
Rich Paris Plain and Brochade SILKS, such as cost from 75c. to one dollar, we propose now selling from [illegible]
From American, Silk Wool, best goods imported, for [illegible]
Cashmeres, Silk Wool, best goods imported, for [illegible]
Wool, Worsted & Silk Mixed Plaids, double width, [illegible]
Elegant assortment, from 25 to $2,50
Wool, Worsted & Silk Mixed Plaids, double width, [illegible]
Elegant assortment, from 25 to $2,50
Fancy Dress Goods, [illegible] and [illegible] anything [illegible]
Full assortment from 12½ to 12½
Fancy Dress Goods, [illegible] and [illegible] that are as good as any ever were sold in this country at 25c, we and the [illegible]
Merinoes, [illegible] and [illegible] could be obtained last fall at 50c
Also, [illegible] dealers at a very great reduction from former prices
A. W. Dealers at a merit as and upwards
La Cashmeres, rich [illegible] at [illegible] we are now selling at the [illegible]
One shilling calicoes at 6d.
All the Cashmeres, [illegible] by [illegible] at a great reduction in price
Blankets, Shawls, Broche Shawls & Scarfs
Our stock of Broche Shawls cannot be equalled this side of New York. We will guarantee all wool Broche Shawls at $5 and fully competition. Also best quality, as high as $6 to $15. And the richest and newest of
Satin, Cloth and Silk Velvet Cloaks,
at astonishingly low prices. Making altogether the largest and most desirable stock of
DRY GOODS
ever exhibited in this market, from which families, Merchants and Peddlers can supply their wants for one half the money to be paid for purchase the same last year. Don't forget the place, NORTHWESTERN
SPRING STREET, MILWAUKEE.
[illegible]

DRY GOODS!
YANKEE NOTIONS!
READY MADE CLOTHING
AT WHOLESALE.
SEXTON BRO. & CO.,
147 East Water St., Milwaukee,
HAVING PAID THE STRICTEST ATTENTION OF THE Principal New York and Boston Markets, we are prepared to offer a Extensive Stock of
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GOODS
to the above line. We have now in Store the
LARGEST AND MOST EXTENSIVE STOCK
Ever Exhibited in the West
One of our firm spends all his time in the Eastern Markets from whom we are receiving constant supplies of the latest importation, and style of Home Manufacture. We speak not of one facility for doing a leading Jobbing sales, of Manufacturers, Importers and Commission Houses, but other our goods at prices beyond competition to this or our neighboring Cities, selecting New York or Boston
SEXTON BRO & CO.,
147 East Water street

300 BALES BRO SHEETINGS, Stripe Shirtings, Tickings and Brown Drills for sale by
SEXTON BRO & CO.,
147 East Water street.

50 CASES NANKEENS, Cashmeres, Sheep Grey, Oxford, Long, and Brilliantine, for sale by
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SELLING OFF TO MAKE ROOM FOR OTHERS.
R. D. JENNINGS,
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[illegible] Shillings
Wool Plaids [illegible] Shillings
French Merinoes for 62½
Cashmere Coburgs, De Laines, Alpacas, Plain and Dress Silks for 50.
Black Silks as low as 44
Ladies' Cloth Cloths, Knit collarettes Ribbons, Trimmings, Veils and every kind of Staple Goods equally low
All Goods bought by me will be sold cheaper than you ever before bought for
R. D. JENNINGS,
No. 11 Spring Street
Milwaukee Oct 9 oct10

FOR SALE!
A desirable Two Story Dwelling nearly new, and pleasantly situated on Prospect Avenue near Sixth Street, with Lot 51 by 153, under a fine state of cultivation
Also—Two desirable Dwellings and Lot on Fifth near Chestnut Street. Apply to
J. H. CRAMPTON,
Real Estate Agent.
oct25

VALUABLE
Water Power & Milling Property
FOR SALE.
WITH A LARGE STONE BUILDING, PERMANently built and recently put in first rate Flouring Mill, situated on the South side of the village of
BURLINGTON, RACINE COUNTY,
Has with a small run of the Fox and Whit Rivers, by way of the Rock River Canal to the proposed Railroad, and will in the vicinity of the first to Racine and Milwaukee Railroad Depot.
The above Building has now in it Four Wheels and Two Run of Stone and Fixtures.
The Widow of the late deceased John Appleyard offers the above property for sale at a GREAT BARGAIN
Apply to JAMES CATTON, Burlington, Racine Co
Burlington, Sept. 14 1854 sep16dw4w

Vulcan Foundry,
Corner of the
Checkered Warehouse, Walker's Point,
MILWAUKEE.
THE SUBSCRIBER will devote his attention to Making all kinds of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, and will keep constantly on hand the celebrated
PEEKSKILL PLOWS,
Long's Oh-O Plows, Steel Tooth Cultivators, Corn Shellers, Corn Planters, Fanning Mills, Road Scrapers, Hand Trucks, Cauldron Kettles, Pipe Sheet Lopes, Pipe and other Wags on Boxes, Cast Axles, Potash Kettles made bottom down in dry loam 4 coulds, superior to any ever offered in this City.
Orders solicited for all kinds of Iron and Brass Castings Ship and other Blacksmith Work.
All Work Warranted and done in a superior manner with punctual [illegible] and dispatch
JAMES SHERIFFS & CO.
oct25 3yr&dw

Wisconsin Trunk Manufactory.
---121---
East Water Street, Milwaukee
AND
PEMIUM STORE,
---121---
OF 1ST STREET, CHICAGO.
W. & G. WRIGHT, manufacturers of Trunks and Valises, of every description. Country Dealers and others supplied with Travelling and Packing Trunks, at the lowest, at wholesale and retail. follow

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOSTON
BOOT AND SHOE STORE.
Wholesale and Retail.
B. P. HUTCHINSON,
HAVING TAKEN THE STORE NO. 113 EAST Water Street, intends that at Opinion of the public to his large and fresh stock of fashionable BOOTS & SHOES—Ladies' and Misses' Boots and Shoes if the latest styles. A good assortment of nice French slippers and Rubbers. Gents' Cumming Boots and Shoes of every description, from a stout sloga boot to a Jenny Teller.
Also, Country merchants is prepared to sell Boots and Shoes at LOWER PRICES than can be found at any Store in the West.
To convince yourselves call and see before purchasing elsewhere, at the BOSTON CHEAP STORE,
No. 113 East Water Street.
Country Traders and others are invited to examine his stock and prices
Milwaukee Sept 15, 1854 sep16tf

PAINTING!
JOHN LOWTHER,
(LATE LOWTHER & COLLINGBOURN,)
RETURNS his thanks to the friends of the old firm, and solicits the continuance of the patronage of the same, in his line of
House, Sign, Ornamental, and
IMITATION OF WOOD & MARBLE
PAINTING,
and all the various branches of his business
He will be found at the old stand (Nos. 9 & 11 Michigan Street), ready and willing to attend to the wants of the public
TERMS LOW.
JOHN LOWTHER
Milwaukee Jan 8th, 1853 jan6 1yr

GLUE! GLUE!! GLUE!!
CHRISTIAN WAHL, MANUFACTURER OF GLUE, keeps constantly on hand a good assortment which he sells at New York prices
New York prices will be paid for Glue Stuff
Milwaukee, Nov 1, 1853 nov1

SHIP CHANDLERY
AND
SAIL LOFT,
On Erie Street, next west of the Blue Store House.
THE undersigned still continues the business of Sail making and Ship Chandlery, at his stand on Erie Street, next west of the Blue Warehouse, where may be found Manilla and Tarred Rope, all sizes; Tar, Pitch, Oakum, Chains, Anchors, Blocks, and all goods in his line, which he offers for sale on favorable terms.
Persons ordering goods may have them made to the Sail or under with orders to close them up for CASH AT WHATEVER SACRIFICE
ADLER & NEWBOUER,
have purchased largely of these goods, and are now offering nearly all kinds of Import of Goods at about
Half the Manufacturing Cost!
Rich Paris Plain and Brochade SILKS, such as cost from 75c. to one dollar, we propose now selling from [illegible]
From American, Silk Wool, best goods imported, for [illegible]
Cashmeres, Silk Wool, best goods imported, for [illegible]
Wool, Worsted & Silk Mixed Plaids, double width, [illegible]
Elegant assortment, from 25 to $2,50
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Fancy Dress Goods, [illegible] and [illegible] anything [illegible]
Full assortment from 12½ to 12½
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One shilling calicoes at 6d.
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Blankets, Shawls, Broche Shawls & Scarfs
Our stock of Broche Shawls cannot be equalled this side of New York. We will guarantee all wool Broche Shawls at $5 and fully competition. Also best quality, as high as $6 to $15. And the richest and newest of
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DRY GOODS
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SPRING STREET, MILWAUKEE.
[illegible]

WAIT FOR THE WAGON!
One shilling calicoes at 6d.
All the Cashmeres, [illegible] by [illegible] at a great reduction in price
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MISCELLANEOUS.

BADGER IRON WORKS!
Corner Main & Chicago Streets.

THE UNDERSIGNED having completed their large brick building, and removed their Boiler Tools and fixtures into the same they are now fully and much better prepared to make
STEAM BOILERS,
Steam Engines, Smoke Stack and Breeches, Iron Doors for Brick Vaults, Piston and Rod Work, Cogwheels for Saw Works, Blacksmithing for Steamboats and Sail Vessels, and Iron Work for Mills, &c.
Confident from our long experience in the business that we shall be able to execute as cheap as can be had in the East, we solicit a share of public patronage.
JOHN CUMMINGS [illegible] JOHN GOODRICH

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD!

LOST—On January 31, on the Milwaukee and Waukesha Road, with Cash, between the Depot in Milwaukee and Waukesha, a FLAT MORocco pocket book, containing about $2 in gold pieces, a number of small pieces, and a darning needle also one card marked Dixon House, Dixon Ill. Whoever has found the above described Pocket Manual will receive the above reward by leaving it at this Office or by giving information where it may be obtained
J. H. CUTTON
jan6 1tf

Bathing and Hair Dressing
SALOON!
No. 17 WISCONSIN STREET.
WM. B. HALL
HAS TAKEN THIS SALOON & SALOON recently occupied by Geo. B. Sykes, where he will be ready to wait on all the customers of the old firm, and give them a call. The Saloon has been refitted in the latest style, and is offered to the public in the luxury of a
Warm, Cold or Shower Bath,
at all hours of the day, and evening, too.
jan6 d&f

JAMES WILDE, Jr.,
MANUFACTURER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN
CLOTHING,
27 Park Place, and 24 & 26 Murray Street Corner of Church Street, NEW YORK
JAMES WILDE, Jr.,
JOHN S. WILDE, BENJAMIN F. BEALE,
FREDERICK S. KIRTLAND, GEORGE H. POPE
jan6 d&w

OYSTERS!
HAVING COMPLETED OUR ARRANGEMENTS for the daily receipt of OYSTERS we are now prepared to furnish our City and Country customers with those that we will warrant to be equal, if not superior to any in market.
GRANT POND & DOBB
All orders addressed to us, at the [illegible] Store, will receive prompt attention.
dec5 C & D

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!
The very best kind of Shell and Can Oysters can always be found at the store of
FRANK RAYMOND, No 17 Wisconsin Street,
Dealer in Oysters Game of all kinds, Choice Fruits, Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Corn Fulfuss, Pork, Lard &c. Cash will be advanced for any quantity of the above articles entrusted to my care.
Always on hand, every kind of New York GREEN AND DRIED FRUIT
dec6 1yr

OYSTER DEPOT REMOVED.
THE OYSTER DEPOT OF
C. S. MALTBY,
[illegible] Market,
Formerly kept at Durand & Lyman's, is removed to the Store of
A. B. Blanchard, No. 101 East Water-st.,
where those paid [illegible] and a desirable supply of the best brand of Can, Keg and Shell Oysters, can be serve up cheaply. Oysters by [illegible] Oyster Depot can only be had at the Depot and Saloon connected therewith.
C. S. MALTBY.
N. B.—Oysters [illegible] to order, and Stews [illegible] at all hours.
dec22 tf A. B. Blanchard's 101 East Water st.

CULLINGBOURN,
HOUSE AND SIGN
PAINTER,
REMOVED TO
Main, North of Wisconsin St.
dec4

FLOUR.
SEVERAL BRANDS FAMILY FLOUR [illegible] for sale by the bbl, by
WM. B. BYRON & CO
Nov 28 1854 Rear of front of Main

For Sale Cheap.
AN EIGHT YEAR OLD HORSE, known to be one of the best horses in the City. For particulars, enquire at the New York Auction Rooms.
dec4

Piano Forte for Sale.
THE UNDERSIGNED has a very fine [illegible] PIANO FORTE for sale, to rent Nowhall & Co., Boston Mass. H. PITTMAN & CO.,
Opposite the St. John's Cathedral
Milwaukee, Jan 4, 1854 jan5 tf

FOR SALE.
THE SCHOONER [illegible] now lying at [illegible] foot of [illegible] Street. Also
One half of Steamer [illegible] Side, 16 tons burthen
Also, Two Yawls, all in good order and ready for immediate service. If applied for before the 1st of February next.
dec29 d&tf JAMES WILDE, Jr.

SLATE ROOFS.
HAWLEY & FROST,
OF CLEVELAND, OHIO,
AGREE TO FURNISH THE BEST QUALITY SLATE, and warrant their work for Ten Years, at Two Dollars per square—that is one hundred square feet, with 3 inch or Gutter and Rake Boards, all slate to be put on with Copper Nails, for Eleven Dollars per square—and will guarantee that they will not leak for Fifteen Dollars per square.
All work done by us will be warranted.
We will also put Slate on old roofs, and take Slate for New Roofs, at Twenty Five cents per square, and will put on New Slate and Tin Roofs at Twenty Five cents per square, and will put on Copper Slate for Eleven Dollars and fifty cents per square.
All work done by us will be warranted.
We have also a Slate Quarry in this State, and can furnish Slate for Roofing, Mantles, Tables, Blackboards, Flagging, &c., at the lowest prices.
For further information enquire of G. W. SYGATT, Architect, who is our Agent, and any arrangements made with him will be fulfilled on our part.
A. H. HAWLEY, L. C. FROST
Milwaukee, Nov 3 1854 nov15

NEW YORK
MILLINERY STORE.
The Newest Styles of Patterns,
Millinery and Fancy Goods,
JUST RECEIVED AT
NO. 26 WISCONSIN STREET.
CONSISTING OF
Dress and Cloak Trimmings,
BUTTONS, BONNET RIBBONS,
FRENCH FLOWERS, SILK LACES, VELVETS &c.
S. SOMERS.
October 2nd 1854

N. B.—Two or three Good MILLINERS want d. Apply immediately oct3

UNCLE BEN
HAS OPENED HIS FALL STOCK OF
Hats, Caps, Buffalo Robes, &c.,
AND as he has by Largest (and by far the best) Assortment of Goods in his line ever brought to this market, for
Fall and Winter Trade!
Offers them to all at Wholesale and Retail, at prices to defy competition
TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS we would say, that we can supply them at Eastern Prices and at all times a full assortment to select from, and our Stock is
LADIES' FURS
Is complete. Stone Martin Fitch, Sable, Queen's Sable, Siberian, Squirrel, Lynx, Badger &c. Victorines, Cuffs, Capes, Collars, Mittens, Gloves and Fur Over Shoes
Ladies who wish Warm Furs will find them here of all kinds, and at prices from $5 to $60 per set
FANCY ROBES AND FUR COATS
A good lot of Fur Coats, for Gents, Long Furs, Coats, Fur Collars, Gloves, Buffalo Overshoes, Mittens, and everything in his line, for sale at great discount, for the Remainder of the season
J. HROOP & BAILEY,
180 East Water Street

WATER-LIME
AND
GROUND PLASTER
CONSTANTLY ON HAND, FOR WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BY
J. S. BUELL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchant
apr6 BUFFALO NEW YORK.

House and Lot For Sale.
A GOOD TWO-STORY HOUSE, pleasantly situated on Sycamore street. The above can be purchased CHEAP, if applied for soon
For further inquiries of
J. H. CRAMPTON
Real Estate Agent.
nov15

CARRIAGE
REPOSITORY,
SPRING STREET.
OGDEN & SMITH,
HAVE NOW ON HAND nearly One Hundred Carriages, Rockaways, Buggies, &c., of the best Eastern Manufacture, and comprising almost every style, which we will sell at a very small advance from cost. We are receiving every few days one hundred and fifty Carriages per year by Eastern workmen and of the best Eastern manufacture. Orders for any particular kind of Carriage promptly filled. Intend to Purchasers can rely upon doing better with us than at any other place, New York not excepted. Call and see.
Repairing Painting, Varnishing and Trimming done at the lowest cash rates, and on reasonable terms.
dec15

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J. HROOP & BAILEY,
180 East Water Street

HARDWARE, &c.

PRIZE COOKING STOVE
MAYFLOWER,

THIS celebrated Double Oven Air tight Cooking Stove, which took the FIRST PRIZE at the Late State Fair, is for sale at No. 93 East Water st., where also may be had all the newest and most approved Cooking and Parlor Stoves
At 541.
A General Assortment of SHEET HARDWARE Britannia & Japan Ware, House Keeping articles, Cutlery &c., &c.
C. P. ISHWIT,
Nov 1 93 East Water St
Milwaukee Oct 17th 1854 oct19

LATE IMPORTATIONS OF
Hardware and Stoves.
W. H. NEWTON,
AT THE OLD STORE OF W. H. BYRON & CO
153 East Water St.,
SIGN OF THE ANVIL.
HARDWARE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
Carpenter and Coopers' Tools,
Britannia and Japanned Wares,
GUNS AND PISTOLS.
I AM IN READINESS to furnish Stove Dealers with Eastbourne & Co's ALBANY, COOK, BOX and PARLOR STOVES, at Manufacturer's Prices—Freight added
I continue to sell that good
BROTHER JONATHAN
COOK STOVE,
that I have sold the 3 last for the past three years. It has been thoroughly tested by 70 families who will testify that it is the most complete Cook Stove that can be. I have four sizes of B. J. There is a summer attachment to the stove which will make half difference less of the amount of fuel used in the Summer season and does away with all unnecessary heat which in cook stoves make that have not the attachment. The oven is much larger than any other stove of the same size furnished. I warrant the stove to give complete satisfaction, if not, to be returned and money refunded. I will refer you to hundreds of the citizens of Milwaukee that are using the B. J.
Also—the Manufacture of
Tin, Copper, & Sheet Iron Wares.
Jobbing done on the shortest notice. Highest cash price paid for old Copper and Brass
jn2 3tf

Eagle Steam Power Foundry.
WEST WATER STREET,
MILWAUKEE, ... WISCONSIN
TURTON & SERCOMBE,
Proprietors,
RESPECTFULLY beg to inform their friends and the public generally, that they continue to manufacture all kinds of
ENGINES,
Cast and Wrought Iron Works,
for Grist and Saw Mills. Also, all kinds of Machinery, their Boiler establishment, Nos. 295 and 300 West Water street.
They are themselves both practical mechanics, the other a pattern maker of twenty years' experience; the other a mechanic of experience. They likewise employ none but the very best workmen that can be obtained.
Their stock of patterns cannot be equalled—they have all been made in the city, and are the wants of this State—and they can and will do better than any similar establishment in this State and on the shortest notice.
They respectfully call the attention of the publicto their
STEAM BOILERS,
Formerly kept at